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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

An Imaginary Question: Does the Document Stand?

Piracy, Neutrality, Duty

¶ Sept. 17, 1787—One hundred and fifty years hence, what will men say of this document to which we, this day, affix our signatures? Early in the Convention, our President and Deputy from Virginia, George Washington, clarified our task with these words: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair: the event is in the hands of God." We have labored wisely and honestly, with God's help, to produce such a document. With John Locke, we believe that "Freedom of man under government is to have a standing law to live by." We believe that so long as men shall interpret these fundamental laws of the United States wisely and honestly, the sun will continue to rise over a nation of free men. What will men say 150 years hence? • What will men say? The answer to the above—which any Signer of the Constitution might have written had he seen fit—lies in the news of today, even as it lies near the heart of the people of a great liberty-loving nation.

* * *

¶ Sept. 17, 1937—Climaxing a week of celebrations in which practically every community in the 48 states of the Union, and probably a majority of their 130,000,000 citizens has borne at least a passive share, the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States reveals this basic document more strongly entrenched in the affections of the American people than ever before. Parades, programs, speeches, tableaux, radio continuities, and school celebrations mark the day. Practically all parties and factions put aside their differences this day to pay homage to the oldest and most successful written Constitution in the world. • A nation conscious of the fact that democracy is passing through a crucial period, looks to its attainments under the Constitution, and finds that document still functioning as a standard "to which the wise and honest can repair," still finds that, though differences of opinion may arise, "the event is in the hands of God."

* * *

¶ Borah—Reassuring are the words of Senator Borah of Idaho. A Constitution? A "modern miracle," says he. "There have been times when political forces have sought to disregard some, or all of the guarantees of the Constitution. And there have been times when political forces have sought to close the courts. But when national feeling has run high—as national feeling at times inevitably will—when great leaders have swayed with the storm—as great leaders sometimes do—the supreme tribunal erected by the fathers has remembered the Constitution and thrown its shield about all who sought its protection." And again: "It is those countries, and those countries alone, where men and women are still free, free to choose their own calling or profession, free to live their own lives, free to worship their God as they conceive their God, that material recovery has been greatest and economic security most pronounced."

* * *

• Yes, 1937 replies with grateful acknowledgment to 1787. If love of liberty continues to fire the sentiments of Americans of today, 2087 may turn back with equal gratitude to 1937.

* * *

¶ Piracy Patrol—The "nine powers of Nyon" which established the Mediterranean anti-piracy agreement repair to Geneva for further discussions. These will be aimed at the elimination of air and surface ships from the piratical field. The dispute over Italian participation in the piracy patrol remains at a deadlock. Rome insists that assignment of the Tyrrhenian Sea patrol is too small a role for her, inconsistent with her standing. She demands patrol parity with Britain and France. The Nyon powers, however, remain unmoved. The assumption is that if Italy refuses to assume patrol functions along her western coast, and persists in remaining outside the Nyon circle, Britain and France could assume the responsibility for patrolling the Tyrrhenian Sea as well as other Mediterranean lanes. But, since the Tyrrhenian is not reached by any vital trade routes, such responsibility would be slight. Most observers agree that there is little likelihood of any Italian move prior to the Hitler-Mussolini visit next week-end. • While the dictators discuss common problems, the democracies display a common determination to keep dictatorial aims from infringing on democratic rights.

* * *

¶ Neutrality—In the East, Japan assumes that the Roosevelt munitions embargo will render unnecessary the invocation of a neutrality act, while China complains of its partiality pointing out that a complete embargo would at least be more fair. In the European war sector, the non-intervention patrol of Spain is discontinued, for the more important job of making the Mediterranean safe for neutrals. • Modern conditions dictate that while there may be neutral nations, never again can there be unaffected nations while war is being waged anywhere on earth. It remains for the nations to declare how far they are willing to be affected.

Wheeler Asks President To Probe Black

Leader of Court Fight in Senate Urges Board of Inquiry Into Klan

Wants the Truth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Appointment of an inquiry board to look into the background of Mr. Justice Black before he takes his seat on the bench is being urged today from several quarters, led by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who led the anti-court plan fight in the Senate.

While no open indication of President Roosevelt's attitude has come other than his statement which intimated that upon Mr. Justice Black's return to the United States he should clarify matters regarding his alleged past affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan, the impression persists that the Chief Executive is anxious to press matters.

Mr. Roosevelt's own attitude toward the Klan has been openly and frankly hostile from the intense days of the 1924 Democratic convention until the present. These views might increase his desire to see Mr. Justice Black clear his record, which springs primarily from the President's acute perception that the issue is doing him immense political damage.

Under these circumstances, observers—with no actual concrete knowledge of the White House plans—would not be at all surprised if some sort of inquiry were the outcome. Such an inquiry, however, would have no "teeth"—no legal effect.

Retirement Must Be Voluntary

Mr. Justice Black is fully and entirely a member of the Supreme Court, and under the Constitution cannot be removed except by impeachment. The only other possibility is that he might retire at the personal request of President Roosevelt, but if he does so it will be by his own volition. He is now a free man and a Supreme Court Justice.

An inquiry was pressed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who telegraphed to Washington urging that an "impartial board" be set up to investigate the present charges. The Montanan said:

"When charges were made upon the floor of the Senate that Senator Black was a member of the Klan I felt that he and his sponsors owed it to the Senate to deny the charges if they could. It was not done either before or after the vote was taken. It was for that reason I withheld my vote for confirmation of Black.

"This is a good illustration of what happens when an administration acts hastily and what happens when senators vote blindly for every suggestion that is made by the White House. The President should appoint an impartial board to investigate the charges or the Senate should do so. If the charges made are true, the President should ask for his resignation."

A similar recommendation was telegraphed to Chief Justice Hughes by Patrick Henry Kelly, a Boston lawyer, urging the appointment of a committee of lawyers to investigate and determine the right of Mr. Justice Black to take his seat, not only in the light of the Ku Klux Klan charges, but on the basis of the legal claims that no vacancy exists which were advanced by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.

Recalls Challenge

Mr. Kelly telegraphed to recall that Mr. Justice Black's claim to the seat was challenged in the Senate and "it is the inexorable duty of the court to investigate and determine his claim to the title before he is permitted to sit in the October session."

Whether any of these suggested investigations, by an independent body, by the Senate, or by a judicial committee, would have any legal bearing on the seating of the Alabaman is open to doubt.

In that field, only the question of impeachment enters. But if—and these are assumptions—President Roosevelt first sought Mr. Justice Black's resignation, and failed to get it, and if an investigation had confirmed his unfitness for the office, even in a broad sense, then the question of impeachment would loom up, and the Democratic leadership might be willing to permit such a movement to start in Congress.

But the result might well be to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

All Nation Celebrates 150th Year of Constitution

Borah Sees Document as a 'Modern Miracle' of Democracy

Court Reference Greeted by Cheers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The Constitution Day observances began, appropriately enough, with a constitutional debate of the first magnitude.

Opening this discussion on as high a plane as the early, classic debates of the great constitutional authorities, Senator William Edgar Borah of Idaho last night to a nation-wide audience pictured the American frame of government as a "modern miracle" of "democracy working."

But—and here the essential part of the debate began—Senator Borah insisted the stress of the times, of emergency, must permit no compromise with first principles, and the first principle of democratic government was "that there must somewhere be set up an umpire, impartial and final . . . a tribunal of justice, free and apart from the storms of politics."

Supreme Court Cheered

Senator Borah spoke to a visible audience of some 6000 men—Free Masons of the District of Columbia—and at his first mention, well along in the speech, of the words "Supreme Court," a great wave of applause broke over the gathering and went reverberating out over the air waves.

The Idaho Senator's speech was not couched in a provocative or controversial vein. He did not mention directly President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court by new appointments, nor did he refer to various alleged encroachments of the New Deal upon American liberties.

Eschewing all purely partisan oratory, he laid down with great dignity and force the fundamentals of free government in the United States. At the end, tossing aside his manuscript, he gave a brief but beautifully phrased eulogy of Abraham Lincoln as a leader who could have been produced only within the framework of American democratic opportunity.

Called "Modern Miracle"

Earlier in his speech, the Senator had developed his theme of the "modern miracle" of the United States by describing men of all races and of all religions: "Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Scientist, and those with no belief, all living in peace and security under one flag." Senator Borah explained upon being questioned privately that his reference in this listing was to Christian Scientists.

Although the address was styled in no disputative vein, all its emphasis upon the freedom of the judiciary was with one purpose: to mark the contrast for President Roosevelt, who is to continue the discussion with his Constitution Day speech tonight.

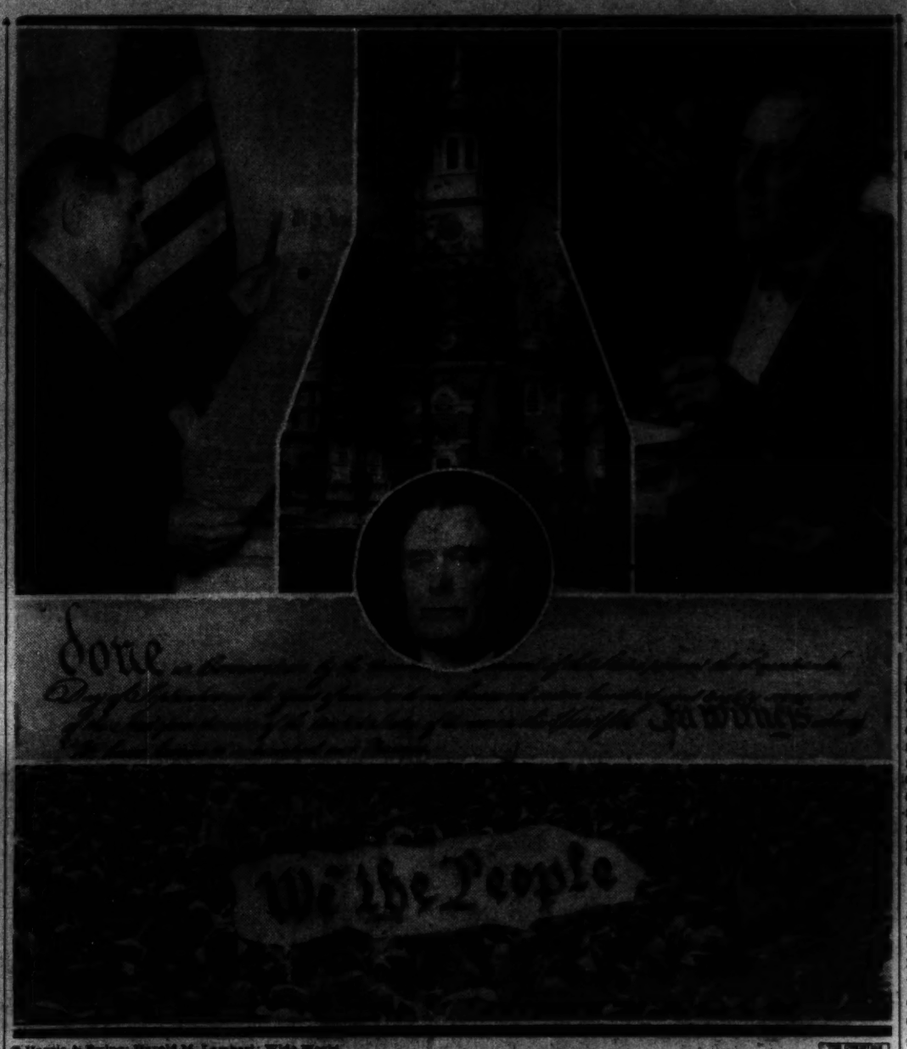
In one passage, there were scarcely veiled references to President Roosevelt and his recent program, but in the most tolerant of humors. Senator Borah said there had been times "when political forces have sought to disregard some, or all, of the guarantees of the Constitution. And there have been times when political forces have sought to close the courts. But when national feeling has run high—as national feeling at times inevitably will—when great leaders have swayed with the storm—as great leaders sometimes do, (here Senator Borah's voice took on a delicate, but accurate and meaningful, emphasis) the supreme tribunal erected by the fathers has remembered the Constitution and thrown its shield about all who sought its protection."

More Direct Emphasis

The Idaho Senator gave even more direct emphasis to his argument a little later when he said: "Great emergencies may call for exceptional exertions of power upon the part of government, but that does not establish principles and should not be permitted to establish precedents."

Then he struck directly at the theories of those who believe in drastic change in the American Gov-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)



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American Observes Sesquicentennial of the Constitution

Upper Left—Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission
Upper Center—Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Where Constitution Was Framed and Signed
Inset—Senator William Borah, Who Spoke in Philadelphia Thursday Night on Benefits of Constitutional Guarantees
Upper Right—President Roosevelt, Who Is Scheduled to Make the Principal Address on the Constitution
Center—Excerpt From Constitutional Document Just Preceding Signatures of the Delegates
Below—Crowd Symbolizes Sentiment of "We the People——"

Auto Union Agrees To Ban 'Wildcat' Sit-Down Strikes

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit: The executive board of the United Automobile Workers of America has approved a resolution for the abolition of "wildcat" sit-down strikes in General Motors plants, including a statement of the company's right to discharge or otherwise discipline participants in such strikes.

General Motors has insisted that definite control of unauthorized strikes must be assured before it would bargain further with the union for revisions of the agreement that ended the seven weeks strike of last winter.

The union, the resolution states, "shall take effective disciplinary action against members of the union responsible therefore" and that non-compliance by the U. A. W. A. "shall be deemed a breach of the agreement and a just cause for immediate suspension or cancellation thereof by the company."

William S. Knudsen, General Motors president, said in Chicago that the U. A. W. A. "has given the assurances requested by General Motors. Formal acknowledgment will be made Monday, but in the meantime there would seem to be no reason why arrangements cannot be made for an early discussions of the union demands."

The union announced today that it will seek 11 changes in the agreement it signed with General Motors Corporation at the conclusion of last winter's seven-week strike.

Heading the list is a demand for recognition as the sole collective bargaining agency for all employees in the corporation's plants in the United States and Canada. Others pertain to wages, hours and conditions of work and bargaining procedure.

Terre Haute, Ind.: The threatened strike of soft coal miners was deferred for at least five days when John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, sent word he had named a three-man committee to make a final effort for a wage and working agreement.

Utica, N. Y.: New York Mills Corporation and the Oneida Bleachery has signed an agreement with the C. I. O. textile union of 2600 of their employees ending a "stop-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

In the Boston Section:

In Boston today 200,000 persons watch more than 50,000 march in honor of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

Full details: First Page, Second Section.

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Constitution Birth Marked in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Sept. 17

Appreciative public notice was taken here today of completion of 150 years of American progress and development since the drafting of the Constitution at Philadelphia in 1787.

The British feeling is that a new era of closer Anglo-American co-operation is approaching, especially in the economic sphere, and that therein lies the best hope for peaceful solution of the world-wide unrest that now prevails.

Importance in particular attaches to the present mission of Sir Frederick Phillips to Washington to discuss mutually advantageous trade developments for which Whitehall holds that the time is now fully ripe.

Both the London Times and the Manchester Guardian devoted long articles today to the achievements of American democracy.

It Is LaGuardia And Mahoney In N. Y. Mayor Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Partisans and independents alike here today had taken unmistakable stand for the general city election on Nov. 2 by massing to yesterday's primary polls 1,000,000 strong to reject Senator Royal S. Copeland for Mayor in both Republican and Democratic primaries in favor of Mayor LaGuardia and Jeremiah T. Mahoney, respectively.

Senator Copeland's defeat for the Democratic nomination leaves Tammany without a candidate in the city which for decades seemed to

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Swiss Yodelers Sing to Cheeses In West Virginia

HELVETIA, W. Va., Sept. 17 (AP)—Hardy yodelers sent their throaty songs echoing through high mountain valleys today to celebrate the harvest time in this 70-year-old Swiss hamlet.

Each year since Swiss immigrants founded the community a few miles southwest of Elkins, the pioneers and descendants have welcomed the harvest with native pageantry of dances and songs. Cheese kept the 400 Helvetians off the relief rolls. And so cheese was honored at the festival.

Hundreds of huge sweitzers, made from the milk of brown Swiss cows in the ancient Swiss way and mellowed for months in the villagers' homes, were exhibited on the street.

There were other displays of handicraft, too, for the Helvetians are almost self-sufficient and seldom trade outside.

China Protests U. S. Embargo On Arms Shipments

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Chinese Ambassador C. T. Wang protested formally to Secretary of State Hull today against President Roosevelt's partial embargo of arms shipments to the Far Eastern war zone.

The envoy expressed to the Secretary of State on behalf of his Government its disappointment over the action which, Chinese officials claim, benefits Japan indirectly and inflicts direct damage on China.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—There are strong precedents for continued American participation in the League of Nations Far Eastern advisory committee, to which China's appeal against Japan has been referred, but Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is studying the matter, and there is no indication that a decision is imminent.

Almost the first action of the present Secretary of State, back on March 13, 1933, was to accept non-voting membership in this advisory committee, while stressing the necessity for American independence of action. The committee only met a few times and did not consider matters of grave moment. It has not met since July, 1933.

Thus American participation in the tense League debates over the Manchurian crisis, in 1931 and 1932, was set in an entirely separate framework from that now proposed. In October, 1931, Prentiss Gilbert, then Consul in Geneva, sat with the Council of the League as an observer. Later, during the Council's special session at Paris, Charles G.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Women Lobbying at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 17—Women from all over the world are now here lobbying on the question of the status of women.

The subject was placed on the agenda of the League of Nations Assembly at request of Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Haiti, Latvia, New Zealand, Turkey, Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia with a view to an international agreement for affording to women a place in national life entirely equal to that of men.

Specific proposals for this purpose have been placed before the Assembly by a committee of organization, including officers of the International Council of Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Inter-American Commission of Women, Equal Rights International, and the All Asian Conference of Women.

These proposals urge universal sex equality, including voting, nationality status and employment, embracing incidentally more posts in the League secretariat.

Preliminary discussion on the points at issue was held yesterday by the first, or legal, commission of the League when Mrs. Alexandra Kollantay of Russia and John Hearne of the Irish Free State were among the speakers.

The Monitor Index

Friday, Sept. 17, 1937

Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	9
The Home Forum	10
Armor for All [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Arts and Theater Reviews	12
Radio Timetable	12
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	13
Sports Page	14
Financial Pages	15-61-17
Travitalks	18
"The Monitor Views the News"	18
Daily Features	21
Editorials	22

Tradition of Democracy Deeply Embedded in Heart of Nation

Testing Increases People's Support

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The 150th anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution finds this charter of representative government emerging from a crucial five-year test of the efficacy of its powers, but embedded the more deeply in American public consciousness and entrenched the more firmly in public opinion.

This is the impression conveyed and reinforced by celebrations today in cities and hamlets throughout the 48 states honoring the sesquicentennial of the writing of the basic document.

Almost everywhere the American flag is flown, some kind of Constitution Day exercises commemorated the solemn ceremony in which on Sept. 17, 1787, a group of 39 men in Philadelphia attached their names to a plan they had spent a laborious summer in preparing. Local observances began several days ago in some places and will be scattered over a period of 19 months, corresponding to the period of ratification and establishment of the Government which was consummated in the inauguration of George Washington as President in 1789.

Celebrations Held

Parades, programs, speeches, tableaus and other celebrations have been prepared by state and municipal committees in all parts of the United States under the encouragement of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, established by Congress in Washington. Appropriate ceremonies are being held on all navy and coast guard ships, at all navy shore stations and at all army posts both in the continental United States and distant possessions, according to orders issued by the War Department and Navy Department.

Between now and April 30, 1939, states which were members of the original group of 13 will hold observances of anniversaries of the dates on which they ratified the Constitution,, and the other 35 will similarly commemorate the times at which they were admitted to the Union under its provisions. Schools, colleges, churches, fraternal and patriotic groups numbering many thousands in all will hold special programs.

The period of celebration was opened officially just before noon today with a radio broadcast starting from Mount Vernon, Va. During that half hour the plans envisaged a simultaneous decorating of the 52 known graves of members of the Constitutional Convention, these distributed in 13 states. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, approximately the hour the signing was completed in Philadelphia 150 years ago, Representative Sol Bloom, director general of the Sesquicentennial Commission, was to read the preamble of the Constitution in a program from the shrine in the Library of Congress, where the original copy is kept on display.

All Factions Merge

A significant fact in the many observances is that virtually all parties and factions unite in paying homage to the Constitution. This is natural in a way, since all have had a part in its origin and especially in its development. Yet there must be some meaning in the fact both partisans and critics of the present Administration claim the backing of the Constitution for their purposes is evidence of its hold on popular sentiment.

It does not take a long memory to recall how in 1932, as the nation slumped to the bottom of a business depression, fumbled its way into a hectic presidential campaign and then held its collective breath during the interregnum till its newly-chosen Chief Executive should take the reins, there were quiverings and quakings as to whether recovery

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Monitor's Constitutional Series Widely Acclaimed, Still Available

Acclaim has come from readers of The Christian Science Monitor for its publication of the series, "Making the Constitution" by Tully Nettleton, as a contribution to the sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of the United States Government.

The novelty of reporting day-by-day for four months the deliberations of that then secret meeting, the Constitutional Convention, as if it were happening today appealed to many.

"A splendid contribution to a better understanding of the historical background of the Constitution," says a government official.

A correspondent in Iowa declares the articles "are unequalled in their practical historical value," and praises the portraits especially drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, staff artist.

An educator in Harvard University says, "Your account of the Constitution Convention is thrilling, particularly in the way you show what narrow escapes we had from serious mistakes."

"It is instructive to read how the work of the delegates developed," writes a New York attorney. The editor of the Massachusetts Law Quarterly is one of a number who wrote for back numbers to complete a scrapbook of the articles.

Complete sets of the 100 articles giving a modern report of the sessions of the Constitution Convention from May 20 to Sept. 17, 1787, are still available to anyone desiring the Monitor's series on the "Making of the Constitution."

The series may be purchased for $3 from the Circulation Department of The Christian Science Monitor at 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

New Nyon Pact Extends Scope Of Piracy Ban

France and Britain Agree to Bar Warship and Airplane Attacks

Spain Patrol Ends

Italy's Equality Demands Held Untenable, but Way Open to Suggestions

GENEVA, Sept. 17 (AP)—The nine powers participating in war against piracy in the Mediterranean, led by France and Great Britain, tonight signed an elaborated accord. It provides for a crusade against airplanes and warships, as well as against attacking submarines.

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—While the Nyon powers met in Geneva today to discuss the suppression of piratical surface ships and aircraft, as well as submarines, Britain took action to end the unsuccessful non-intervention patrol of Spain to make available her full quota of warships for the "more important task" of driving pirate attackers from the Mediterranean.

The non-intervention sea patrol is no longer "an integral part" of the structure to maintain European neutrality in the Spanish conflict, a spokesman emphasized.

France presumably joined in the decision. The Foreign Office announced the end of the patrol, formed by the 27-nation Non-Intervention Committee in an effort to keep arms and men from either side in the Spanish civil war.

The decision to end the patrol, carried on by French and British warships after Germany and Italy withdrew because of attacks against their ships last June, was considered a new rebuff to Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler.

Italy and Germany already are openly resentful of the nine-power agreement drafted at Nyon and giving Britain and France major control of the pirate war in the Mediterranean.

The withdrawal of warships now on duty to patrol Spain to strengthen the pirate control, foreign observers believed, merely would add to the Italo-German resentment.

Partial Break-Up in June

The blockade of the Spanish coast came as the result of weeks of discussion in the International Non-Intervention Committee in London after first being proposed by Britain early in August, 1936.

The London committee finally approved a ban on foreign volunteers to become effective February 21, and the plan for a naval cordon around Spain was finally carried into effect March 13.

German and Italian warships were assigned to guard the coastline under Loyalist control, while British and French vessels watched the coast line in insurgent possession. The board administering the patrol was headed by a Netherlands admiral.

Partial breakup of the patrol arrangements came June 23, when Germany and Italy order their warships completely out of the patrol. The reason for this action was the refusal of Britain and France to acquiesce in a German demand for a naval demonstration by all four powers as a warning to the Spanish government after the alleged attack by a Spanish submarine on the German cruiser Leipzig.

No Signs of Yielding

Meanwhile, neither side in the Italian dispute with the Nyon powers is showing the least sign of yielding—the Rome Government insisting it had said the last word and must await the first move from the nine Nyon signatories and the latter arguing that the next approach for revision must come from Italy.

Italy has protested that her assignment under the Nyon accord to a patrol of the Tyrrhenian Sea was too small a role, considering her interests in the Mediterranean and her standing as a maritime power. She demanded a part as large as those given to Britain and France.

The London and Paris Governments massed an enormous fleet of warships and planes in the Mediterranean to halt torpedo assaults on shipping, with the seven other participating nations—Russia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Greece, Egypt and Bulgaria—largely restricted in their patrols to waters remote from the main sea lanes.

Open to Italian Suggestions

Britain and France, maintaining a strong front before an Italy virtually isolated so far as the guard on the Mediterranean was concerned, will leave the Tyrrhenian Sea unpatrolled if Italy continues to boycott the Nyon plan, it was disclosed in diplomatic quarters.

The Tyrrhenian, off Italy's western coast, is considered without the slightest importance as regards the efficacy of the patrol. None of the vital trade routes covered by the Anglo-French destroyers and planes pass through the Tyrrhenian.

Reports that Britain might make concessions toward Italy found no confirmation although she still was willing to consider Italian suggestions. The other Nyon powers, however, would have to approve any enlargement of Italy's proposed patrol zone.

The British Foreign Office was convinced that German support for Italy was lacking, although there was believed to be little chance of any Italian move before Premier Mussolini visits Chancellor Hitler, probably the end of next week.

By that time the Anglo-French patrol will be functioning at full strength.

Portugal Weighs Hull's Plan And Finds It Too Idealistic

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Portugal introduced a pessimistic note today in the general world acclaim for Secretary Cordell Hull's peace program by characterizing it as too idealistic.

It presented this view formally to the American Minister at Lisbon in a 2500-word philosophical analysis erudite in form and highly critical in its implications.

"The nations (of the world) are attached to false ideas and have taken the habit of entrusting the solution of grave internal problems to vague formulae and inconsistent combinations," said the memorandum.

"To acknowledge by means of an impartial examination the inanity of the efforts made in that direction appears to this Government to be the first step and the indispensable preparation of the ground for any constructive work."

Mr. Hull's 14-point program, made public on July 16, evoked from 59 nations expressions ranging from mild agreement to strong support.

Portugal explained that it was in accord with most of Mr. Hull's fundamentals and practiced them in the conduct of its own affairs, but it added:

"The repeated affirmation, especially on the part of the great powers, of the principles advocated by the Secretary of State, the intellectual or sentimental adhesion of many to the said principles, their inclusion in many treaties between nations or in a document of greater scope aiming at defining the rules of life common to all states, will have, we believe, the effect of certain moral pressure, but will produce rather limited practical action. We would be mistaken if we were to expect important results therefrom.

"If there exists a danger or preoccupation of war, it is useless to attempt to have the states disarm or reduce the armaments; if there exist grave injustices in the solution of problems of international affairs and no peaceful method is seen to make them disappear, it is useless to dissuade the victims thereof to cause justice to be respected by force, if they have it; if the nations, by virtue of their own excesses or because they are exposed to the mistakes of others, must defend their economy and their financial balance, and deem it necessary to do so by raising tariffs, devaluating currency, or prohibiting the entry of workers or foreign goods, they will do so, even though they should not seek in that policy their true and ultimate interests and even though they should have taken at one time or another the solemn engagement to refrain from doing this."

Ickes Seeks Housing Advice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Invitations were sent today by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to 40 federal, state and municipal authorities vitally interested in housing to attend a conference designed to put the great federally-backed housing program under way.

First of all, the conference is intended to establish peace among public housing advocates and pave the way for harmonious administration of the 500,000,000 Wagner-Steagall Act, passed by the last session of Congress.

Then it is designed to get the big program under way which marks the beginning of direct federal aid to city housing. On top of that amendments to the recently passed law to meet criticisms of housing will be presented.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York as well as Langdon Post, chairman of the New York Housing Authority, will be among those present, it is anticipated, along with Nathan Straus, member of the N. Y. Housing Authority, and Senator Robert F. Wagner and Rep. Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama co-authors of the bill.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, is invited; so is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President's wife; Stewart McDonald, chairman of the Federal Housing Authority, John Fahey, chairman of the Home owners Loan Corporation; Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; John Ihlder, Treasury housing expert; Mayor Eugene Kelly of Chicago, Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee, William Green of the A. F. of L. and others.

Delegates are not selected on a geographical basis and there are no representatives, so far as known from Boston, for example. Mrs. Roosevelt is said to have been included because of her interest in slum clearance.

The problem is to make the most of the big new housing measure, and the official agenda includes discussion of ways and means of setting up local housing authorities in cities where none now exist, methods of raising the 10 per cent local contribution required by the amended act, and similar problems.

Not on the agenda, but actually the most important part of the gathering will be efforts to end bickering among housing authorities, many of whom were disappointed over the new law. Some wanted an independent housing authority, instead of one under the Interior Department. A contest for the post of administrator is also expected. Secretary Ickes is backing R. A. Gray, head of the PWA Housing Division.

The National Association of Housing Authorities is against Mr. Gray, it is understood. Messrs. Straus and Ihlder are other candidates.

British Ship Study Opened to Chileans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Accepting an invitation of the British Government, the Chilean Navy has resumed an old practice by sending four lieutenants to England to follow courses of study in gunnery and naval construction in the British navy. Lieuts. Victor A. Wilson, Fernando Porto, Gustavo Palma and Pedro Galarza left Valparaiso by the British steamship Orduña, Liverpool-bound, for this purpose.

The Chilean press expresses satisfaction at this tightening of the tie that has bound the British and the Chilean Navy since Lord Cochrane, early in the last century, reorganized the Chilean fleet and dealt a decisive blow for South American independence.

Uncle Sam's Fair Bill

Since 1873 the United States Government has donated no less than $35,000,000 toward the success of 46 fairs and expositions both at home and abroad, according to Walter N. White, manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

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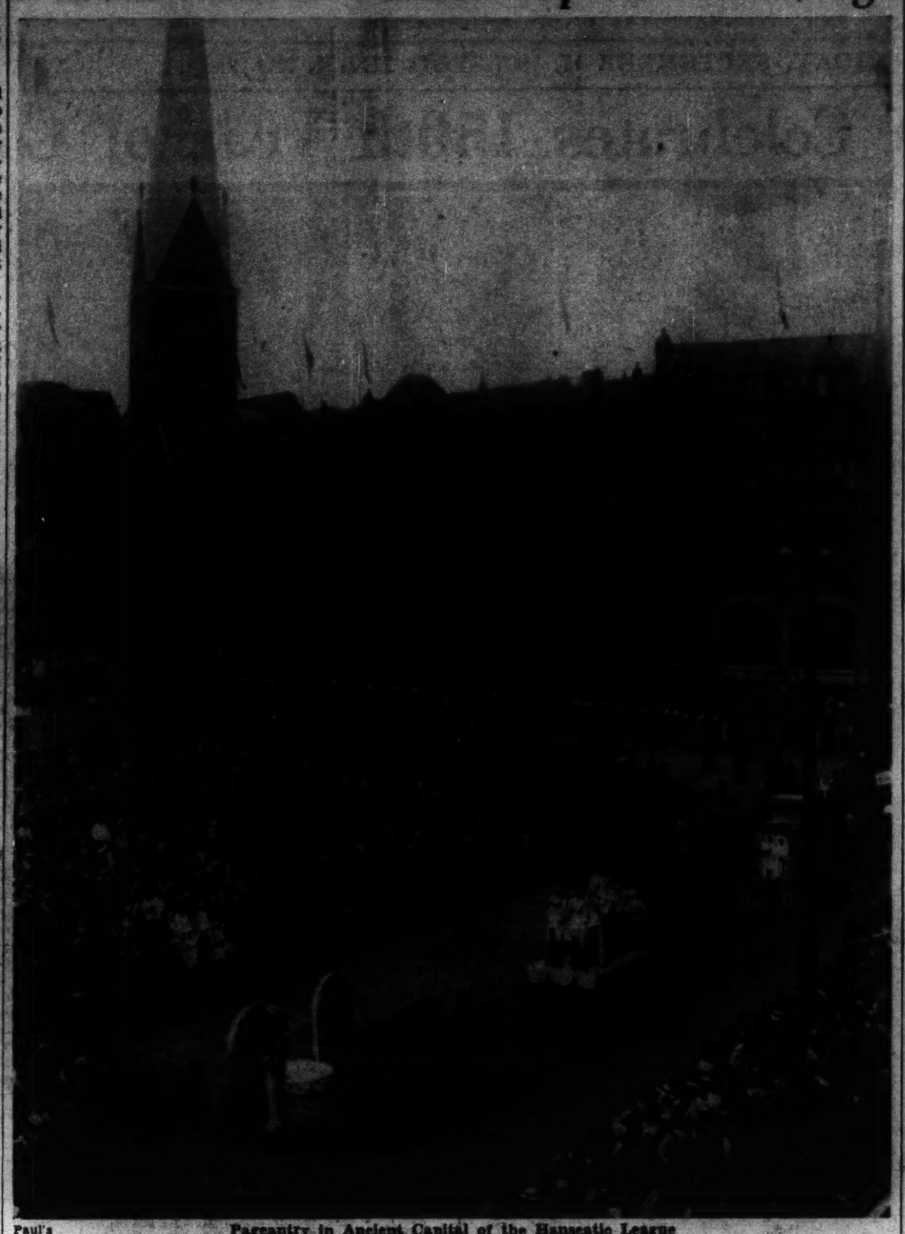

Paul's

Pageantry in Ancient Capital of the Hanseatic League

A huge parade marked by the display of numerous floats was recently held in the great German commercial center, which probably was founded by Charlemagne in 808 and started its greatest commercial development in the twelfth century. The laden truck is a meaningful symbol in this city on the Elbe, which lives by trade with all the world, varying only in degree from the days of the Hansa League.

Hull Must Decide on U. S. Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

Dawes, American Ambassador in London, came to Paris, but did not sit with the Council at all, but simply remained in his hotel available for consultations, which were few.

Regarded as New Issue

So that now American participation in the League effort to cope with the Sino-Japanese crisis is virtually an entirely new issue, so regarded at the State Department. The American authorities must decide whether association with the League will fit in constructively with Secretary Hull's policy of preachment, in an effort to keep alive international obligations. And a second problem is whether such participation has any conflict with American neutrality concepts.

At first glance, observers here feel that Secretary Hull will decide upon American participation at Geneva on the same non-voting basis as in 1933. But he has made no announcement, and indeed emphasizes that the decision may be delayed for several days. No official announcement has yet reached Washington from the League informing the American Government that a meeting of the special Far Eastern advisory committee has been called.

No Protest From China

Meantime, the American Government is watching with some concern the reports that the Nanking Government is taking amiss the imposition of an embargo on arms shipments in American Government-owned bottoms.

No official protest has yet been heard from Nanking against the American policy. The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. C. T. Wang, has frequent interviews with Secretary Hull, and he may have expressed disapproving views of his Government in an informal way, but nothing official has been communicated.

Actually, it is felt in the State Department, the Chinese government should realize that the restriction imposed by President Roosevelt's executive order this week is scarcely any restriction at all contrasted with the curbs which would have been imposed had the Neutrality Act been implied.

Embargo Restrictions

All that happens is that a very few American government-owned ships may not carry arms. Privately owned American ships may carry such articles if they are prepared to take the risk, which simply means that such ships will not be convoyed by American naval vessels, and does not mean that reparation will not be demanded if such vessels come to grief. Beyond this, there are no restrictions.

American arms and munitions for China may therefore be exported in bottoms of any other nationality freely. Any other commodities except the rather restricted munitions list may be exported as freely as conditions imposed not by Government action but by events in Asia permit.

The Mother Church Lecture on Radio

Short wave radiocasting of a Christian Science lecture from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will take place on Monday, Sept. 20, for the first time over Station W1XAL, Boston, at 7:30 p. m., eastern daylight saving time.

John Henry Weer, C. S., of Brookline, Mass., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will lecture on "Christian Science: a Practical Daily Religion." Mr. Weer's lecture will be relayed on W1XAL's frequency of 11.79 megacycles. This is a wave length of 25.45 meters.

Owing to the "skip" effect of short waves the lecture may be heard by listeners living within a 10-mile range of the station or by those living more than 300 miles from the transmitter in Boston.

Wheeler Asks Black Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

mark more deeply than ever the rift between South and North in the Democratic Party. Most Northern congressmen, especially those from city and industrial districts, would feel compelled, it is assumed, to vote against the Klan. A majority on that side of the fence seems inescapable in the House, which acting in an indicting or prosecuting capacity, first votes the articles of impeachment.

The Senate, sitting as judge and jury, might come to quite a different decision, for there the strength of the Southern States is far greater, and sympathy with Mr. Justice Black's plight might be more intense, despite the statements given out by eight senators that they would not have voted for his confirmation had they known of Klan affiliations.

Senator William G. McAdoo (D), of California, who was one of those indicating that he would like to change his vote about Mr. Justice Black, was—it is recalled—the Klan-supported candidate for the presidential nomination in 1924, in whose cause the Madison Square Garden convention went into its protracted deadlock.

From Justice Department sources close to Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings comes word today that it would not be customary procedure to investigate the past record of any public man so well known as Mr. Justice Black.

"There was never the slightest idea of making an investigation of his record," it was said. "In such cases it is assumed the Senate knows all about the nominee."

It was indicated that this procedure of non-investigation was followed when Former Senator George Sutherland (R) of Utah was nominated to the Supreme Court by President Harding in 1922.

World Population 2 Billion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The total world population is estimated at 2,100,000,000 in the statistical year book of the League of Nations, just issued for 1936-37.

The year book says the population of almost all countries is still increasing, but unprecedented decline in the birth-rate and the resultant changes in the structure of the age groups, it holds, will at length in certain countries cause a reduction in the rate of increase, a more or less stationary position, or even a decline in the population.

A number of other interesting generalizations can be deduced from the figures. Improvement in economic activity which began in some countries in 1933, for example, is shown to have been maintained in 1936 and at the beginning of 1937.

World indices of primary production, prepared by the League's Economic Intelligence Service, point to the encouraging fact that in 1936 the level of such yield was slightly higher than in 1929, which was the highest before the world depression. The improvement has been specially great in the case of metals. Gold output is described as still rising and reaching new records annually. Gold output last year was double that of ten years previously.

World industrial production is rising. The increase in 1936 as compared with 1935 was 16 per cent. Shipping recovered to some extent last year, when a sharp rise in freight rates occurred.

In air transport, growth is also recorded. The world total of distance flown increased last year by 75 per cent.

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Law Is Barrier To U.S. Shipping, Commission Told

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Declaring the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 will not succeed in building up an adequate privately-owned and operated merchant marine, the Maritime Exchange sent the Maritime Commission a list of suggested amendments.

In a detailed analysis of the act, the Maritime Exchange, an organization of shipping interests using the port of New York, told the commission, "After careful study of the 1936 act, we have reached the conclusion that expenditures of the public monies have been so safeguarded and hedged around with such restrictive conditions as in practical effect, although it could hardly have been so intended, to prevent privately-owned and operated American vessels from obtaining any possible advantage whatever over foreign operators or even to be on a parity with the foreign operator.

Stringent Provisions

"That is, the provisions are so stringent that the act itself provides for taking away any natural advantages that an American private owner might have over a foreign operator."

Without referring directly to the commission's recently announced plans for an extensive building program, the report said, "There are few (companies), if any, in the strong financial position requisite to plan a long-range building program or to adequately compete with the great foreign steamship operating companies with large financial resources."

One of the exchange's principal objections to the present act are its detailed regulations.

Inflexibility Seen

"A major difficulty in the application of this act," the report said, "is its inflexibility in certain of its provisions and the rigidity with which its restructions will have to be enforced. There is little real discretion left to the Maritime Commission in several important respects."

In conclusion, the report said, "The shipping act of 1936 contains many provisions which, if not amended, will make the accurate establishment of the construction and operating differentials practically impossible of determination. We believe these provisions as they now stand will make it impossible to execute the intent of the act and that they are detrimental to the development of American shipping companies and their operation in foreign and domestic trade. The act should be substantially amended to make it workable."

$15,750,000 Low Bid For American Vessel To Replace Leviathan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation submitted the low bid of a fixed sum of $17,500,000, or an adjusted price of $15,750,000 for construction of a transatlantic liner to replace the Leviathan.

Bids for the liner were invited on both fixed-sum basis and an adjusted price basis. The latter would be subject to adjustment on the basis of changes in costs of labor and materials, providing any resultant increase, or decrease, did not exceed 15 per cent.

Only three bids were received. The New York Shipbuilding Company bid $21,308,000 on a fixed-sum basis, and an adjusted-price bid of $19,491,000.

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, with yards in Quincy, Mass., bid $21,947,000 on a fixed-sum basis, and $20,705,000 on an adjusted-price basis.

College Costs Paid In Produce of Farm By 4H Club Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Taking a tip from Sweden, 4-H club members at the University of Arkansas have evolved a scheme of co-operative housing that reduces the cost of their schooling from 25 to 35 per cent.

In three 4-H club houses this year, approximately 60 students from Arkansas farms will need a cash outlay of not more than $146 to pay room and board for the nine months' term.

In addition to the cash charge, members bring from home 55 quarts of vegetables, 34 quarts of fruit, 11 quarts of pickles, jams and preserves, 30 pounds of cured meats, four bushels of potatoes, 20 pounds of dried fruits and vegetables, five dozen eggs, and two gallons of sirup. It is not necessary for members to bring the entire amount at the start of school, but total requirements must be fulfilled by winter. The food is home processed and grown on the farms where the students live.

Members furnish their own blankets and linens, as well as perform rotated household duties and yard upkeep. Officers elected from the student residents include a president, vice-president, secretary and house manager.

The plan instituted by the students five years ago during the depression has enabled more than 100 farm boys and girls to get their college degrees.

Barrie Bequest Rewards Actress For Best Work

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Sir James Barrie amassed a fortune of $867,335, probate of his will showed today.

The largest gifts listed in the will were to Lady Cynthia Asquith, his secretary, and to Peter Davis, his adopted son who is said to have inspired the story of "Peter Pan."

One of the bequests was of $10,000 to Elisabeth Bergner for "the best performance ever given in any play of mine." Presumably the author referred to her work in "The Boy David," which opened in London last December.

Sir James left $150,000 and all rights to his plays and books other than "Peter Pan" to Lady Cynthia. Mr. Davis was given $30,000. After other bequests are taken out, the remainder of his estate is to be divided equally between Mr. Davis and Lady Cynthia. The rights to "Peter Pan" previously had been transferred to a London hospital for children.

The author's personal effects, manuscripts, books and papers will be divided among friends. He left instructions that "I urgently desire that all my private letters be destroyed."

Immigrants May Be Told to Register

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 17

The Sons and Daughters of Liberty were on record today in favor of strengthened immigration regulations requiring foreigners to register and apply for citizenship within a specified time after arriving in the United States.

Mrs. Rose Stein, Long Island, N. Y., was elected national councilor at the sixtieth annual convention last night. Other officers included Mabel Hawkins, Natick, Mass., national associate councilor, and Mrs. Flossie Adams, Danbury, Conn., associate treasurer.

President Expected to Call Parley on Tax Overlapping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—A conference on the conflicting tax problems of federal, state and local governments is expected to be called shortly by President Roosevelt.

Sixteen governors, who were guests of the President at luncheon yesterday, urged that the conference be called. In addition to this, the coming report on municipal government being prepared by the National Resources Committee is expected to make a similar recommendation. Mayors of cities charge that the major forms of tax income have been preempted by federal and state governments, while state governors, on their side, charge the national government with interloping and duplicating their taxes.

Co-ordination is necessary, spokesman for the governors declared here. The President, it was explained, announced willingness to co-operate in participating in conferences to straighten out the problems. It was this conflict in taxation which formed one of the major subjects discussed by the Conference of Governors at their convention at Atlantic City, just prior to their call yesterday at the White House.

It was the first visit to the White House of Governor Lehman yesterday, with the other state executives, since he announced his opposition to the Supreme Court reorganization plan. He called the visit "very pleasant" and said he had no private chat with the President.

The United States Chamber of Commerce has thrown its support to the proposed tax conference. George M. Davis, president of the chamber, yesterday indorsed the proposal.

"At the present time," he said, "taxing agencies are engaged in a scramble for a larger share of the tax dollar. This increasingly unsatisfactory tax condition has long been a matter of comment and criticism, but no effective remedies have been applied.

"It is obvious that no improvement of a permanent nature can be accomplished until there is some coordinating influence which would offer to each taxing unit some assurance that, if it foregoes possible revenues for the sake of the public good, some other taxing unit will not immediately levy the same tax, thus frustrating the policy of the first."

Party Machines Win in Primaries Of Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 15 (AP)—Party machines, sweeping the "organization" candidates to victory, proved again in Pennsylvania's 1937 primary election that the road of the lone hand generally is a stony one.

Down the line the Republican and Democratic parties brushed aside the independents in yesterday's municipal contests for judge, Mayor and the other city and county offices.

Here and there, however, an individual showed himself strong enough to step out on his own power.

Mayor Robert Pfeile in Bethlehem opposed the Democratic Party's choice and won. He also captured the Republican nomination with a sticker campaign.

His was the exception, however.

As impressive as any victory was that of dignified Cornelius D. Scully who seeks re-election as Pittsburgh's Mayor.

Mr. Scully went into the campaign with the support of David L. Lawrence, Democratic state chairman. His opponents, P. J. McArdle, council president, and former Mayor William N. McNair were snowed under.

Mayor Scully will be opposed in November by Robert N. Waddell, the choice of the Republican Party, who got three votes to one for former Mayor William A. Magee.

The vote was light. In Philadelphia only 217,000 of the 442,999 Republicans registered cast their ballots, and 170,000 of the 354,606 registered Democrats went to the polls.

More than three score communities banned local retail sale of beer and half of them also turned thumbs down on liquor. Not quite so many approved beer and liquor. The local option questions were on the ballot only in the smaller municipalities.

Canadian Cities Declared to Have Unimpaired Credit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16—Canadian cities are emerging from the depression with "their credit unimpaired and with a wealth of experience" to encourage sound financial policies for the future, E. A. Danby, city treasurer of Brantford, Ont., stated today in an address to the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada at their thirty-second conference here.

With the exception of the one province Alberta, governments have refused to explore unsound paths, with gratifying results, the speaker said.

Canadian cities, he added, were confronted today with a heavy funded debt, caused not by the depression, but by unsound commitments assumed during the previous 20 years. The problem now was to pay off these pre-depression debts and at the same time meet the severe obligations of today, he declared.

The Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs, Mr. Danby went on, showed a reduction in debenture debt of Ontario municipalities of $23,627,000 for 1935 as against 1930 while a recent survey of 61 municipalities in all provinces shows a net debt of $180.18 per capita in 1936 as compared with $191.89 in 1933.

He urged the municipalities to resist the tendency toward increased appropriations with the first sign of good times.

Artists Co-operate To Sell Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. IVES, Eng.—The summer exhibition of pictures by members of the St. Ives Society of Artists was recently opened to the public at the Porthmeor Galleries in this Cornwall town.

A nominal fee is charged annually to each artist joining the group, and further funds are obtained from visitors' entrance fees, and from the commissions received from sales.

Before admittance, an artist has to have his works approved by a committee, and he also has to reside in St. Ives periodically. Many well-known artists take a studio in the town for a month or so and paint there so that their pictures may be included in the exhibition. Fresh paintings are catalogued and exhibited every three months.

Canada's System of Parks

Canada's system of national parks consists of 20 separate park units covering more than 12,500 square miles.

French Make Raids On Hooded Order; Fear Revolt Plot

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP)—A secret military society, the "Hooded Ones," was investigated today on the possibility it plotted to overthrow the Government.

Four suspected members of the organization were brought before an examining magistrate. Questioning was started behind closed doors and was expected to last several days.

Police confiscated machine guns, hand grenades and personal documents in a raid on branches of the society, which is called in French "Les Cagoulards" (the Hooded Ones).

The organization was said to have headquarters in each of Paris's 20 subdivisions, with each headquarters commanded by a "colonel" supposed to have at least 1000 men at his call.

The members were reported sworn to secrecy and pledged to fight Communism. Each headquarters was believed to have its own arms bureau, with its men meeting once a week for drill. Hoods were said to be worn only by the highest officials on visits of inspection.

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British Colonial Law Inspired U. S.

Colonies Naturally Felt Influence of 169 Years of English Rule

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many Americans apparently are laboring under the illusion that a brand new system of government was inaugurated when the 13 original states ratified the Constitution. While the Constitution did guarantee a democratic form of government along original lines, the document itself had its basis in Great Britain's system of colonial government. In 1776, the American colonies already had been under British dominion for 169 years, or 19 years longer than the entire period of constitutinal government celebrated today. The influence of this long adherence to English statutes and customs is reflected clearly in our own organic law.

When the Constitution was signed Sept. 17, 1787, Governor Huntington of Connecticut said of it: "This is a new event in the history of mankind. Heretofore most governments have been formed by tyrants and imposed upon the people by force. Never before did a people, in time of peace and tranquility, meet together by their representatives, and with calm deliberation, frame for themselves a system of government."

However, the English settlers brought with them the experience of democracy from Magna Carta, and back of that, the Saxon Witan, and from Greece and Rome. Great Britain allowed her colonies here the three departments of government that we have today: executive, legislative and judicial. While the executive was in many colonies appointed by the Crown (royal governors), the legislative departments always were elected by the people. The judicial departments were expressed in various forms. These departments of government our forefathers incorporated into the Constitution for the federal and state governments. Connecticut and Rhode Island retained their well-liked charters until well into the nineteenth century.

Background of Constitution

The first representative government to convene on American soil was the House of Burgesses in Jamestown, Va., on July 30, 1619. Every 100 planters were allowed to elect a "burgess" or representative.

This was followed by the Mayflower Compact of Nov. 21, 1620, when, before landing, the pilgrims agreed, among other things, to "combine ourselves together as a civil body politick—and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equall laws—as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good." So, also, each of the other 11 colonies lived under self government in local affairs, which, of course, had to be in conformity to the government of Great Britain.

Before the French and Indian War, in 1754, the royal governors had asked for a union of the colonies for defense purposes. A meeting was called in Albany, N. Y., for laws to be made which all the colonies could adopt. Not all were represented, as local interests were at that time stronger than union. (The basis for state sovereignty.) Only one paper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, openly approved. Benjamin Franklin was its editor. He carried upon his paper a picture of a snake, broken into 13 pieces, with the motto, "Unite or Die."

In the Albany Congress Franklin drew a plan for a federal government to consist of a president and a council elected every three years by the assembly. The federal government was to have no control over the internal affairs of any colony; only to act in cases of war and of mutual interest. Franklin's plan was adopted by the Congress and presented to the State legislatures, but none accepted it. So here again was the doctrine of state sovereignty which the makers of the Constitution had to balance later.

Need of Unity Seen

A need for a closer union of the colonies began to be perceived after the close of the French and Indian War, in 1763. Expansion westward had begun and the colonies extended to the Mississippi river. These western pioneers had no markets for their produce because Spain, which held New Orleans, blocked trade along the Mississippi.

The first united action of the colonies was in the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, which formed a "Petition of Rights" to Parliament, setting forth American principles.

The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, and was the governing body until the present Constitution went into effect, 1789. The Articles of Confederation were submitted to the States in 1777 and were adopted in 1781.

In 1774, the Suffolk County Congress of Massachusetts drew up a series of resolves which practically started the Revolution by declaring certain British acts null and void.

It is true the Tory Party and King George III violated the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny," which the colonies fought to defend. However, the colonies had agents to speak for them before Parliament, though they could not vote. Again, part of the taxes laid upon the colonies were to support soldiers who defended them against Indian and French aggressions. However, it was the principle for which the colonists fought.

Resolution of Liberty

Richard Henry Lee, obeying instructions from his State of Virginia, submitted this resolution: "That these colonies are, and of rights ought to be, free and independent States. That they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connections between them and the great State of Great Britain ought to be totally dissolved; that a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective colonies for approbation." John Adams of Massachusetts seconded this resolution. Congress waited for three weeks to hear from the colonies. When the resolution came up, Lee had been called home temporarily so Thomas Jefferson of Virginia was appointed to write the Declaration. On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

After the War was won, the ruin of interstate strife remained, and the important question was: "What shall be the government of the new country?"

While the Articles of Confederation contained some provisions so good they were retained in the Constitution, others lacked strength. For instance, under the articles, Congress was merely advisory. It could not collect taxes nor enlist soldiers. There was no executive head of the government. There was but one legislative house. There were no federal courts. Congress had no control over commerce; it could only ask the States for revenue but could not enforce payments. Nor could Congress make the States obey treaty obligations. They considered themselves the highest unit of organization.

An early step toward formation of a strong central government was the convention held at Annapolis, Md., in 1786. Only five States were represented. They adopted a plan submitted by Alexander Hamilton of New York, "That a convention meet in Philadelphia, May 14, 1787, to advise such further provisions as shall appear to be necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exegencies of the Union."

This was to be called the Federal Convention. It became the Constitutional Convention, which wrote the Constitution of the United States.

These later were adopted by the Second Continental Congress, which called itself "The United Colonies of America."

Grace M. Sharp

Dean Pound Opposes Change in Constitution

By the Associated Press

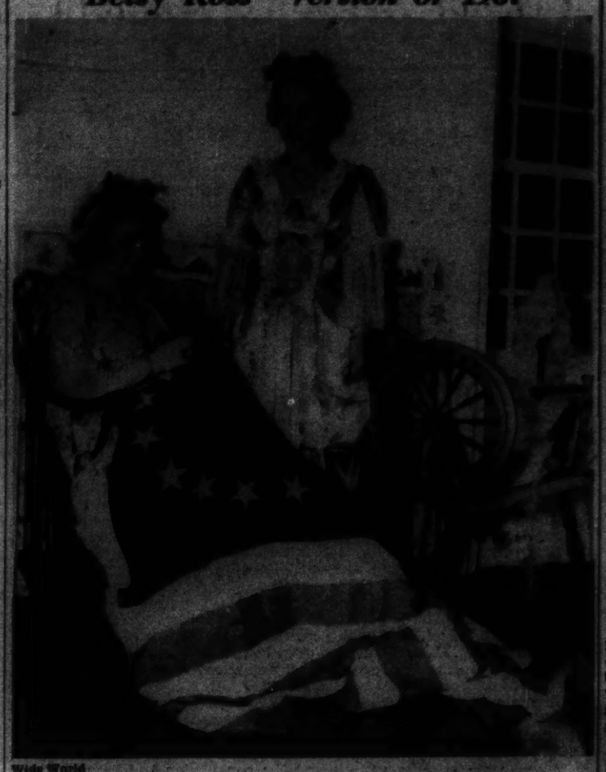
Chicago, Sept. 17

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School spoke out last night against changes in the Constitution.

Addressing the Chicago Bar Association, he said the Constitution "stood fast through the era of expansion across the continent . . . , survived the struggles over slavery and the Civil War, and has come unimpaired through at least a good part of the changes from a rural agricultural to an urban industrial era.

"I see nothing to indicate," he said, "that it will prove less adaptable to the further development of that era. Yet I concede it is not adaptable to a Communist, all-embracing, all-competent state, nor to a Fascist, co-operative or Communist dictatorship."

Betsy Ross—Version of 1937



Wide World

Making of the Flag

Mrs. Alfred George Burfeind (Right) Shown Watching Mrs. J. Franc Patterson Jr. as She Placed the Last Star on the Flag That Is Hanging in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, During the Constitution Day Celebration

Start of U. S. Democracy Marked by Social Splendor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—From material developed by the research department of the Pennsylvania Constitution Commemoration Committee is revealed the lavish customs of the upper class in an era which at once produced a model charter for New World democracy and a social regime complete with all the graces of the Old World.

These historical findings are being presented as an educational feature of the state-wide celebration during 1937-38 by a committee appointed by Gov. George H. Earle.

Hospitality in the home of Robert Morris, financier of the Revolution, and in the salon of Anne Willing Bingham, called the first "Queen" of American society, was enhanced by the dignity of such guests as Washington, Hamilton, Madison and the Adamses.

Golden Age of Dining

Albert M. Greenfield, chairman of Governor Earle's committee, calls it the golden age of dining and dancing. A dinner or assembly given in the post-Revolution period often cost three or four thousand pounds sterling. According to a letter of General Wayne's, 160 dishes were sometimes served at a dinner.

Theophilus Bradbury of Massachusetts recounts a dinner at the home of President Washington: "It was very elegant. Dishes were placed all around, roast beef, veal, turkeys, ducks, hams, fowls, puddings, jellies, oranges, apples, nuts, almonds, figs, raisins, etc."

Belles and beaux in Philadelphia, writes John T. Faris, were devoted to the annual Assemblies established there in 1748. Today it is the Quaker City's most brilliant annual function. Politics reigned then in the ballroom. Square dances in vogue were named "Clinton's Retreat," "Burgoyne's Surrender" and other titles reminiscent of the Revolutionary War.

Extravagance Was Keynote

Extravagance was the keynote in dress in the opening years of the Republic. According to Mr. Greenfield, America presented an appearance compatible with her youth, with brocades, silks, satins, fine linens and dimities contributing to the lavish display prevailing in theaters and drawing rooms. The Duc de Rouchefoucald-Liancourt, a visitor at the time, observed that "even the Quaker women indulged in curled hair, dresses of finest silks, ribbons and hats of silk and satin."

In the post-Revolution period a silk handkerchief cost $40, a pair of women's gloves, $6; a man's hat, $400, while suits sold for $1600. Mrs. Richard Bache (Sarah Franklin), said in a letter to her father, "I have been required to pay 15 pounds, 15 shillings for a common calamanco petticoat without quilting that I once could have got for 15 shillings."

Types of Carriages

Types of carriages in those days were coaches, chariots, chaises, light wagons and one-horse chairs, but few Philadelphians maintained any at all.

Citizens were interested mainly in hunting and riding, while their corporate tastes were represented by such clubs as the Colony in Schuylkill and the Gloucester Fox-Hunting Club, as revealed by Mr. Greenfield's committee, which also says that barbecues and turtle dinners enlivened the days on estates stretching along the river.

Chicago Honors Nation's Founders

Signing of Constitution Portrayed in Pageant of Historic Episodes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Just since Grover Cleveland, 50 years ago today, made a presidential address at the centennial celebration of the signing of the Constitution, has there been such widespread interest in this cornerstone of American government.

As Cleveland then looked back and lauded the stability of the Constitution through a century of national needs and perils, so today on the sesquicentennial birthday of the Constitution, the nation is again told of its enduring qualities and warned to guard it.

The end of another 50 years finds the rank and file of the people from college professors to policemen, aroused to seek facts for themselves concerning the document.

Lawyers, civic leaders and authorities on the Constitution expounded views on the significance of the principles incorporated in the document. The Chicago Bar Association, for instance, sent out in this region two dozen members instructed to inform the public concerning the origin of their government and to present the Constitution as a living document which can be changed as the needs arise, according to Mitchell Dawson, member of the association.

"Limitation of powers for those in high office is the only guarantee of liberty for a free people" was one theme running through speeches. Members of the association discussed the Bill of Rights in the first 10 amendments, the difficulties and obstacles besetting members of the Constitutional Convention, as well as application of the document to present needs.

Limitations of Power

Perre C. Watkins, former state commander of the American Legion in Illinois, pointed out that men are free only when definite limitations are placed upon those in power, regardless of title. "Through the ages those in power have not been kind to the governed," he said. "Only when men set limitations and fixed liberties across which rulers can not pass are men free.

"Overshadowing every other determination, delegates to the convention demanded that those who governed must have limited powers and that the people themselves should be the source of all authority. With the world in turmoil and freedom lost in many lands, we may still worship at whatever altar we choose and seek our happiness unawed by the shadow of the dictator."

Hayes McKinney, bar association president, pointed out the Constitution, as opposed to the old Articles of Confederation, brought a direct relation between all the people of the United States and the Government. "The history of the Constitution since its adoption," he said, "has been the gradual development of national power at the cost of the sovereign powers of the individual states. This has been due naturally, logically, and inevitably to changing conditions, to transportation, to commerce, and to other causes which have given the National Government power which the signers of the Constitution never dreamed of."

Mr. Dawson in his remarks stated the Constitution should be viewed as an effort by all parties to prevent any one group from gaining control of the government machinery and courts. This idea, he said, was the basis of the system of checks and balances which has become one of the unique features of the American form of government.

Chicago Sees Pageant

The Constitution as a living document was brought to Chicago people in the form of a pageant written by Lawrence Paquin, and produced as a part of the patriotic celebration staged by a Constitution committee with Julius Miner as chairman.

The opening scene was a reproduction, in living characters, of the famous painting, "The Signing of the Constitution." As the men stand about the table in powdered wigs and knee breeches of the day, having just signed the Constitution, the picture takes animated form. The last signer completes his signature and hands the document to Benjamin Franklin standing near Washington behind the table. He, in turn, reads the famous preamble "We, the people," and so on, as the lights fade and the scene changes.

One by one, the spot light is turned on the more famous of the framers of the Constitution and a number of Presidents who have interpreted the instrument.

A voice in clear and dignified tones picks up various salient sentences proclaimed by these outstanding men while simultaneously the light is thrown upon the costumed figure on the stage.

"Liberty is the pillar on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported," said George Washington, "Let us unite in imploring the Supreme Ruler of our nation to multiply his blessings on these and to guard our free and happy Constitution against every danger."

Presidents in Spotlight

After the light had shone on other Presidents—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson—each one uttering some historic statement which he had made concerning the document, it fell on Lincoln who proclaimed, "The majority held in restraint by Constitutional checks and limitations is the only true sovereign of a free people." Then Wilson states, "Liberty has never come from the government. The history of liberty is a history of

Judges and Lawyers In Charter Pageant

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Sept. 17

Judges and lawyers of this birthplace of the Constitution turned actors last night in a historical play-pageant that was their contribution to the city's Constitution Week celebration.

They took the roles of delegates to the convention that 150 years ago drafted the United States Constitution. The pageant, "The Making of the Constitution," portrayed notable episodes in the history-making convention.

Members of Bar Explain Division of Powers in Great Document

Limitation of governmental power was the keynote of it."

As a final result, Gene Buck—Washington, Lincoln, Wilson, and Theodore Roosevelt—may appear on the platform, and a composite speech of their utterances is put forth hoping the audience is in greater appreciation of the Constitution by those who in times past have taken the oath to "defend and preserve" it.

Widespread Interest Shown

Never before have so many inquiries and searching questions reached that organization as in the past year, according to the executive director of the Constitution Educational Association, Mrs. Harry Atwood. People want to know "who drew up the document," "whether John Adams said anything against the instrument," "how many men signed the Constitution," "what is meant by checks and balances," "whether Jefferson was present," and similar questions, she said.

Calls have come from all parts of the country and from Alaska for bulletins published by the association giving authoritative information not easily found elsewhere on many points pertaining to the Constitution and its signers.

"Anything on the Constitution is news these days," said Mrs. Atwood, because so many people admit they never learned anything about it in their school days. We have college professors asking for elementary information on the document. Many of them say they touched on it in their studies only as a dry, uninteresting piece of writing. Now, however, it is becoming a living document to many people.

"Propaganda which has been spread arousing disrespect for the Constitution as well as so much current discussion of the foundational instrument of our government probably have been responsible for much of this revival of interest in going back to fundamental sources of information."

Indian Pupils Need No Truant Officer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—American Indian children are flocking back to school again, although the truant officer has been banished from their reservations.

"The children used to hide in the brush, like deer, when the Government agent came along," said an Indian service official today. "But now they come willingly, because schools are teaching things which will help Indians make a living on their land."

The Indians learn arithmetic, spelling and reading, but their courses center on reservation farms, cattle herds, workshops and cooking and sewing rooms.

The officials said there is no attempt at compulsory education, yet only 14,000 of the more than 100,000 Indian children between six and 18 are not in school.

Instead of truant officers the Indian service has field agents who help parents make schooling possible for all who want it.

Politics? No, Not Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—The Constitution and politics have nothing to do with each other as far as Representative Sol Bloom is concerned.

That the venerable document has become the center of political debate the very year he is preparing to publicize its signing on a grand scale does not concern the New York Congressman. As director general of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, he looks upon it purely from a patriotic and historical viewpoint.

Mr. Bloom has been investing federal funds almost continually since 1924 in acquainting the country with its founding fathers. First came the George Washington Bicentennial in 1932. The biggest phase of that celebration—compilation of Washington's definitive writings in 35 volumes—has not been completed even yet.

Director Is Chary

The Sesquicentennial director is extremely careful to keep politics out of his celebration plans. When a Congressman asked him the other day whether the Constitution was not still in the formative stage, he shied. "The gentleman is talking politics now. I'm not interested," said Mr. Bloom.

Though the Constitution's birthday party did not officially begin until today, Mr. Bloom and his staff of 45 have been elbow-deep in history for months in their 10-room suite in the House Office Building. First major job of the commission was the publication and distribution of thousands of copies of "The Story of the Constitution," telling the facts about the writing and ratification of the Constitution in one-syllable words. The book sells for 10 cents, the government losing a penny on each copy.

"We are not trying to make money but want to publish a book at a price at which everyone can afford to buy it," Mr. Bloom explains.

A free copy was given to each of the 25,000 Boy Scouts at their recent Jamboree here.

Mr. Bloom has been in contact with 275,000 schools and 250,000 churches, outlining appropriate celebrations to them. It will be a rare schoolboy who doesn't know the signers of the Constitution by heart when April, 1939, rolls around.

Mr. Bloom's colleagues have chided him because he had his name attached to the volume published by the commission at government expense.

"I was not looking for glory," Mr. Bloom declared. "I put a name there so people would know what to ask for."

Much Constitutionalia

The commission's office is overflowing with Constitutionalia. Placards, auto stickers, banners and books fill every nook and corner. Against the wall stands a reproduction of the Constitution shrine in the Library of Congress. This type of souvenir has been sold to department stores, libraries and public buildings. Adjoining Mr. Bloom's office are divisions ranging from music to trees. The latter will supervise the planting of 50,000,000 trees to commemorate the signing.

Mr. Bloom has already been asked to speak at more than 100 of the proposed celebrations.

Born in Pekin, Ill., of Polish parents, Mr. Bloom quit school at 8 and went to work in a San Francisco brush factory. At 17, he drifted into the theater business and by 23 had accumulated enough to go on a world tour, but stopped off at the Chicago World Fair and there got his actual start as a showman by running concessions.

Mr. Bloom has made and lost several fortunes in real estate and music publishing. He first came to Congress in 1922. His colleagues like him, though they grumble occasionally at the huge amounts of money he has wheedled from them. With $200,000 nearly gone, he recently managed to get another $275,000 for the Constitution celebration.

He refers to his historical work as a "labor of love," explaining that he has always liked to read and write history but has been amazed at the tremendous amount of error and misrepresentation in American history books.

But the job has not been without its reward. Recently when Mr. Bloom went to the White House to invite the President to speak today, he came away laughing at this story: after receiving bales of material from the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, a group of Texans wrote the President, "We think Sol Bloom is fine, but who's this fellow Washington?"

Rushmore Lincoln Unveiled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEYSTONE, S. D.—Thousands gathered on the slopes of Mt. Rushmore today to watch a huge American flag as it was drawn slowly aside to reveal the face of Abraham Lincoln, third of four Presidents being hewn from the solid granite of the 6000-foot mountain.

Gutzon Borglum, sculptor of the stone heads, dedicated the memorial, as a salute was fired. He commented briefly upon the work which has been accomplished and that which remains to be done. Much has been accomplished in 10 years, he pointed out. With co-operation of all forces, he said the entire memorial, including the carving of Theodore Roosevelt, dressing down of the other figures, Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, chiseling of the inscription, landscaping, construction of stone steps and a stone room behind the heads, and rebuilding the present studio can be finished in three years.

He compared the carven images to the stautes of ancient Greece, Rome and Egypt declaring they would last thousands of years.

"The statues will be as perfect as it is humanly possible for them to be," Mr Borglum said. "No one knows how concerned I have been that this colossal undertaking should be successful. My only concern is that it shall be accepted in the world of art as a great accomplishment and a great success. We have conquered many handicaps, the distance from the east, from the centers of population, lack of trained men and depression. I have had to train workers on the mountain. Most of them were inexperienced when they came to me but now they do their work well.

"Lincoln, the man who saved the Constitution, is depicted upon this mountain as the people knew him best—the bearded face of the President whose administration was possibly the saddest in our history. That sadness, that compassion for human suffering, which was part of that brave man as well as the strength and force that enabled him to carry on is expressed in the face."

Mt. Rushmore was visited during May, June, July and August by 255,000 persons according to registrations in the studio, 50,000 more than for the same period in 1936.

Dedication of the Lincoln figure was the third similar ceremony conducted at the project. The Washington figure was dedicated in 1927 by Calvin Coolidge, who spent his vacation in the Black Hills that year. President Roosevelt last summer dedicated the figure of Thomas Jefferson.

Illicit Betting Stirs Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Every Australian State Government except South Australia has signified its intention of following Queensland's legislative example of restricting off-the-racecourse betting by preventing the broadcast of race-meeting information likely to assist operators and promote the practice. Present heavy penalties have proved of little value in any State, the difficulty being to detect illegal betting and apprehend the operators.

Although control of broadcasting rests with the Commonwealth, Chief Secretary Henry S. Bailey says Victoria will follow the Queensland method of overcoming difficulties regarding the prevention of round-about broadcasts. The Queensland Act specifies that "no place shall be opened, kept or used" for broadcasting race information at certain times during any meeting. This helped Queensland to stop interstate radio stations from broadcasting to Queensland listeners the information necessary for starting-price betting on Queensland race meetings.

Now, should the agent of an interstate station telephone such information to his studio, the Act regards the telephone used as a "place" and, with this safeguard, has practically stamped out the broadcast of prior information. Description of races can be broadcast after they have started but, before the barrier rises, not even the names of horses can be mentioned.

Victoria—indeed, every other Australian State—is at present the complete antithesis of Queensland. Any hotel can tell people wanting a bet where to go for accommodation. When there isn't a bookmaker on the premises, there are generally agents there to take wagers. This unsatisfactory position has existed for years but the advent of wireless broadcasting, and the manner in which commercial stations seek to give their listeners improved race-course services, has so stimulated illicit betting that the authorities have determintd to impose more effective prevention methods.

Horses and betting have always been popular with Australians but, according to qualified observers, radio has infected classes and homes previously free.

Reports about betting among schoolboys so impressed Chief Secretary Bailey that he prosecuted further inquiries as to the spread of the starting-price evil. As a result, he has decided that the practice has become so prevalent that it is a menace to the welfare of the State from both economic and moral points of view.

American Labor Party Issues New Handbook

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—The American Labor Party is issuing a new handbook prepared by its educational department as a practical guide for members and active workers. A 24-page booklet, it contains general information about the party's background and achievements, its platform, constitution and by-laws, and a chapter on specific subjects dealing with political organization and practice.

The handbook, although different in scope because of the differences in the political practices of the two nations, was inspired by the handbook of the British Labor Party, the announcement says.

Constitution Once in Peril

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Historians at the Library of Congress retold today the story of the narrow escape from destruction which the original copy of the Constitution had in the early days of the Republic.

It was in 1814 when the British advanced on the capital.

Three unnamed clerks of the State Department were the saviors. On the night of Aug. 23 they stuffed the Government's records and valuable papers—including the original of the Constitution—into coarse linen sacks and carted them to an unoccupied grist mill on the Virginia side of the Potomac River.

The next day one of the clerks, fearing that a cannon factory nearby might attract a British raiding party, procured wagons and conveyed the papers 35 miles farther, to Leesburg, Va. There he placed them in an empty house, locked the doors and gave the keys to a minister.

That night (Aug. 24) the Government offices in Washington were set afire.

Library officials said at no time since has the original been out of the capital.

It lies in a desk-shaped marble case on the second floor of the library. Near by is the original of the Declaration of Independence. Officials estimate that from 2500 to 3000 persons view them daily.

There have been efforts to arrange a transfer of the documents to the National Archives Building. Chairmen of the Senate and House Library Committees, however, have sided with Herbert Putnam, congressional librarian, who wants to keep them where they are.

Constitution Dinners Sponsored by League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Three hundred dinners are to be held in various churches in 33 states tonight under sponsorship of the Good Neighbor League and in connection with observance of the sesquicentennial of the signing of the United States Constitution. Dr. Charles Stelzle, executive director of the league, announced.

"The churches will install radios in their meeting places so guests may listen to the addresses on the Constitution to be given by President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace from Washington," Dr. Stelzle added.

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Borah Renews Defense of Independent Judiciary in Speech on Constitution

Senator Says Right to Change Basic Law Rests With People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—The text of a speech commemorating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution delivered by Senator William E. Borah (R) or Idaho, last night at Constitution Hall, follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: It sometimes seems to make but little difference to those so fortunate as to possess influence or to enjoy power, economical or political, what kind of a government you have. It may be a matter of some importance to them, but it is not vital. They fare reasonably well under any kind of government. The industrial leaders in two of the most despotic governments of Europe are said to be entirely content with their security and satisfied with their profits.

But no kind of government has yet been devised,—and both reason and experience teach none can be devised,—which offers opportunity and insures liberty to the average man or woman, which preserves and protects the rights and privileges of those whom Lincoln called the common people, except a government of law with independent tribunals of justice. There is no such thing as security for the masses or protection for minority groups, political, racial, or religious, never has been,—and in the nature of things never can be,—under any form of government, save government where the people through their representatives make the laws and uncontrolled courts construe them.

This is the kind of government for which the Declaration of Independence declared and for which American patriots waged a seven years' war. This is the kind of government which on Sept. 17, 1787, was submitted to the people for approval.

The story of the writing of the Constitution, its submission and its adoption, and finally, the launching of a free nation, needs to be reread and retold again and again. The boldness of that enterprise, the over-mastering spirit with which it was carried forward, the unselfish devotion of the leaders to the cause of human liberty, and above all, the comforts and the blessings which this plan of government has brought to the average man or woman, lifts the story into the realm of sacred history. Perhaps you would expect me to retell that story tonight, but I have other things which it seems I ought to discuss. Before doing so, however, let me pause for one observation which seems relevant in connection with the adoption of the Constitution and relevant to the happenings and duties of our own immediate time.

It is often said in recent years that the Constitution of the United States is not a sacred document. This is one of the assumptions constantly advanced by those who would change the Constitution as you would change a statute, bend it or twist it to every political breeze, or tear it up altogether. Of course, the Constitution, as it exists at any particular time, is not sacred as against the right and power of the people to amend it in the manner provided in the Constitution. The people may make over our Government in any manner which seems to the people proper and wise. The means and the method are always at hand to adjust the powers of Government to the tasks of Government, not the powers which individuals, or groups, may insist the Government should have, but the powers which all the people may determine the Government shall have. And therein lies the whole difference between democracy and autocracy.

Until the People Speak

Until the people speak, until the people make known their desire, the Constitution is sacredly binding upon the people, upon officials, upon the Congress, the Executive, and the courts. In the language of the father of our country. "The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government—but the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

Certainly, it must be so regarded by all who take a solemn oath to maintain and support it. It is sacred against the right or power of Congress or the Executive or the courts, or of all combined, to change or modify it through unwarranted, forced or strained constructions. Such changes are usurpations—none the less vicious because not openly avowed. If that were not true, constitutional government would be a mere trap with which to ensnare the people's support to accomplish their own enslavement.

Will those who contend that the Constitution is not sacred go so far as to say that the right of the people to determine the form of government under which they live is not sacred, that liberty is not sacred, that to be free from arbitrary arrests and the torture chamber is not sacred, that the right to live your faith and worship your God unmolested is not sacred? If they will not go so far as to say these things are not sacred, then let us remember that upon the exclusive power of the people to make their Constitution and to keep it as they make it, or amend it, as they choose, all these sacred things depend. When the people lose control of their constitution, they have already lost control of their government! It is an old story that when the people lose power, they lose liberty.

I may have a wrong conception of the word sacred. But I feel that an instrument of government, purchased by years of sacrifice and bloodshed upon the field, by weeks and months of arduous effort in counsel, which has held together people of all climes, races, and faiths in ordered liberty, which gives freedom to all who come within its jurisdiction, which makes the people sovereign and public officials their agents, is sacred by every rule which measures the worth of human progress or human freedom.

Mr. Chairman, it has often been stated there was not much new or original in the Constitution of the United States. Its simplicity and its strength and durability lie in the fact that the farmers were content to be guided by experience and to place in our scheme of government no more than experience had revealed as expedient and wise. It may well be,—indeed, one might say, it must be,—that, in dealing with new problems, experience will again call for such changes as may be deemed expedient and wise. Widespread poverty in the midst of wealth, the concentration of economic power, the unquenchable thirst of a progressive people for the better things of life, have brought, and will continue to bring, to the Government matters for consideration. And the people, as I have already said, have the power, and I doubt not will have the intelligence and the patriotism to meet all such exigencies and to grant to the Government whatever powers are necessary.

Impartial Umpire

But some of the experiences embodied in our framework of government had been so bitter and searching, so unerring in the truths revealed, so profoundly a part of the scheme of freedom, that they can never be changed without a surrender of the whole scheme of freedom itself. In the way of illustration, no one will contend that the right of the people to amend the Constitution should ever be taken away from the people or that through subterfuge they should be cheated of that right. And it seems equally beyond question that, if the people are to write the fundamental law, incorporating therein the pledges and guarantees which keep them free, and to prescribe the limits beyond which their agents and servants may not go, in interfering with or disregarding its terms, then there must somewhere be set up an umpire, impartial and final, to judge between the people and their agents and servants. No one familiar with the history of the Constitutional Convention or familiar with the thought of the day outside of the convention, will doubt that the framers, without division, recognized the necessity of creating such an umpire. And they will have no doubt that this idea met with the approval of the people of those times. Looking upon the pure and impartial administration of justice as the highest achievement of government and the surest bond of national union, they, with practically one accord, sought to set up a tribunal of justice free and apart from the storms of politics.

In this vital matter, the framers were working again by the light of experience, for the idea of an independent tribunal of justice did not originate, in the first instance, in the councils of state or among those of great influence. It had originated with the humble and persecuted, with those who had suffered from political opinions or religious beliefs, and the sanctity of whose homes and the security of whose families had often been violated by those in power. The demand for tribunals, uninfluenced by and unafraid of, political power, came from the people of Old England, was carried across the sea by those seeking security in a New World, was kept alive throughout the colonies, gathered up and incorporated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and finally, came to majestic completeness in the Constitution. No institution of ours has its roots deeper down in the elemental passions of a free people.

We enjoy in this country what a distinguished churchman has called "A Modern Miracle." Men of all races, English, German, Italian, Norwegian, Irish, Greek, and all, with their varied and conflicting views and ways of thinking and living, representing all faiths, all creeds and all religions, Protestant, [Roman] Catholic, Jew, [Christian] Scientist, and those with no belief, all living in peace and security under one flag. It seems no less than a miracle when we recall rivers running red with human blood shed in racial and religious warfare; and when we now look abroad and see great nations tortured with racial and religious controversies, torn with internecine strife, visiting on each other cruelties which find few parallels in all the history of persecutions. Let us pause in our service this evening and make inquiry why it is we are so richly blessed.

We shall find it is not because Divine Providence has sought us out for special favor, for He "hath made of one blood all nations of men," not because we are altogether different from other peoples in our likes and dislikes, our prejudices and our passions. We shall find that our peculiarly good fortune and our rare blessings are due primarily to the fact that we have had a Constitution guaranteeing liberty and protection under the law to all, and a Supreme Court which for 150 years has never, when appealed to, permitted that guarantee to be disregarded.

Court Holds Shield

There have been times when political forces have sought to disregard some, or all, of the guarantees of the Constitution, freedom of speech, of the press, freedom from arbitrary arrests, freedom of priest, or minister, to administer to his people. And there have been times when political forces have sought to close the courts. But when national feeling has run high—as national feeling at times inevitably will—when great leaders have swayed with the storm—as great leaders sometimes do—the supreme tribunal created by the fathers has remembered the Constitution and thrown its shield about all who sought its protection. When in the haste or zeal of some great effort those in control of the political forces of the nation have looked upon the Bill of Rights as an obstacle to their aims, the court has proved to be as James Madison expressed the hope and belief it would prove, "an impenetrable bulwark against every assumption of power in the Legislature or the Executive," and has furthermore resisted "every encroachment upon the rights" which the people had stipulated in the Constitution should never be disregarded or surrendered. This "modern miracle" of ours is constitutional government with its checks and balances; its laws and courts, in practical operation. It is democracy working.

The marvel of those men who stood about the birth of this nation is not that they met the exigencies of the immediate hour—other leaders in other times had done that only to see their work perish with them—but that they could, and did, outline principles of government applicable to all times. They saw in their clear vision a great Republic deriving all power from the people and designed solely to serve the people. They were familiar with the tragic efforts of the people in the past to set up such a government and they could see, or thought they could see, some of the vicissitudes of the future, and they built not for their own day, but for all time. They understood well that occasions would arise when the people themselves, as well as their leaders, might grow restless under those constitutional restraints upon which all the rights of the people rest, and they sought to guard against that day. May I quote here the words of Thomas Jefferson: "An elective despotism was not the government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government be so divided and balanced among several bodies, . . . that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others."

Since the Great War, the world has seemed more or less topsy turvy. That event came near banishing moral forces from public affairs. Consciously or unconsciously, leaders and peoples alike have ever since felt the baneful influence of the theory that force is the sole, as well as the supreme, arbiter in all matters, domestic or foreign, touching the affairs of government. Logically, therefore, before the wounded were hardly off the field and while the hospitals in practically all countries were crowded with the maimed and the insane, preparations were begun for other wars. Huge programs for increased armaments on the one hand, with tax burdens without precedent imposed upon the already harassed and broken citizen on the other hand. All this in the face of a fast approaching economic breakdown, devastating and worldwide. The sanctity of treaties and the solemn obligations of nations gave way under the weight of the war passion while the people were asked to carry heavier and heavier burdens which they have done with a fortitude and a martyrdom unparalleled in the history of mankind.

Democracy Challenged

Is it any wonder that, under such circumstances, the whole theory of democratic government should be placed under challenge by its enemies and often left to function under suspicion by its friends? Need we be surprised that during this period practically every principle vital to the existence of popular government has either been assailed or doubted? Could we expect that, during the reign of this saturnalia of force and the mad aftermath, the system of government which depends for its highest achievement upon peace and for its very life upon the liberty and self-helping, self-governing capacity of the individual should go unscathed? But the attack calls for action, not surrender—not even a compromise of the principles embodied in our Constitution. We are not to take up the role of cowards fleeing before a revolution, but to retain the role of American citizens conscious of the worth of the heritage left for a time in our keeping and conscious also of our duty to transmit the heritage unimpaired. The people in this country believe in constitutional government. They have given evidence of that too often to leave the matter in doubt. Great emergencies may call for exceptional exertions of power upon the part of government, but that does not establish principles and should not be permitted to establish precedents. The principles of free government are the chief concern of the American people. This they have many times demonstrated and there is no reason to feel they will fail to do so again.

Here I desire to digress long enough to take notice of a statement made recently by a high official of a foreign government, and undoubtedly, by authority of his government. His statement was to the effect that the emissaries from his country coming here to preach their doctrine must be protected by our Government, that they must enjoy, as it were, immunity in their efforts to sow the seeds of religious intolerance, race hatred, and arbitrary power among us. It seems to me this high official has a very inadequate understanding of the workings of constitutional government and a strange misconception of the American people. It seems worth while to explain. The orderly procedure in such matters under constitutional government would be about as follows. These emissaries will be protected by the guaranted right of assemblage, of free speech, of free press—vital liberties long since murdered in the land from whence the emissaries came. The people of this country are fairly well informed already of the teachings and practices in that country by news which has long since reached our shores. But they will listen—in patience if not respect. So long as these emissaries observe the laws of the land, they will receive the protection of the laws. If these emissaries are so willful, however, as is their wont, as to violate the laws of the land, they will have a trial, not in the puppet courts of their homeland, but in independent courts where justice is administered without fear or favor and without price. If they should be found guilty, they will be punished regardless of the country from which they came. And if their crimes are of such a nature as to call for such action, constitutional government probably will electrocute these evangels of discord and leave arbitrary power to take care of the implied threat already given. This, it seems to me, would be the orderly procedure under constitutional government. The advice is given freely but with little hope it will be understood.

Test Approaching

Many believe that constitutional government is approaching its severest test. The supposition is that the intricate and complex problems growing out of modern industrial life can not be dealt with successfully through the slow-moving machinery of constitutional government. But while the task of government in these extraordinary times is very great, the patience, the energy, the resourcefulness, and the patriotism of these 130,000,000 people are also very great—immeasurable, incalculable. Never has education been so widespread, never the means of transmitting knowledge to all and upon all subjects been so universal and perfect. Thomas Carlyle, in his "Life of Robert Burns," comparing the modern era with former times, said: "Man stands, as it were, in the midst of a moundless arsenal and magazine, filled with all the weapons and engines which man's skill has been able to devise from earliest time; and he works accordingly, with a strength borrowed from all past ages." And while the citizen in these days stands in the midst of all kinds of questions calling for greater and graver responsibility, what reason have we to suppose that the American citizen will not be equal to the task? Certainly, there has been no evidence either of incompetency or unreliability in these frightful years through which we have just passed.

There seems to me something decidedly un-American in these doubts and fears touching the inability of democracy to cope with the problems of modern life. Let's leave these doubts and fears to those who openly decry our system of free government and who hate the very principles upon which it rests. Why should we doubt that system of government which has brought so much of happiness to the individual and so much of power to the nation? If fate should be aginst democracy it will be time enough to grapple with that tragedy when it comes, but let's not commit the crime of encouraging it. Under that self-discipline which national exigencies always suggest and which a great people always accepts, there is no reason why the achievements of our Government and the success of our people in the past should be anything more than the prelude to still greater achievements in the future.

And may I say to the youth of this country, those who will have most to do in directing the affairs of the nation in the near future, that the more they study the history of our country, the more they will realize that success in public affairs, as in all other things, comes, not to those who doubt but to those who believe. Those whom this republic has placed among her immortals were not those who staggered through in unbelief, but those who believed that what constitutional government had promised constitutional government would perform.

The best illustration of this pessimistic political philosophy is the theory so often advanced that personal liberty has become incompatible with economic security, that the time has come when if the masses would make sure of shelter and food they must surrender freedom. The things to be done, it is argued, are so big, so vast, that they must be done by the government, and the citizen must yield up all discretion, all judgment, together with most of his ancient privileges and his personal liberty. If that is true, of course, we began wrong 150 years ago. If that is true, Washington and Jefferson were wrong and Mussolini and Hitler are right. This theory would write lie across the Declaration of Independence and obsolete across the Federal Constitution. But the theory itself is false, and has been proven to be false by all human experience. Personal liberty, the discretion and judgment of the citizen are not incompatible with, but are essential factors in economic security. In those countries where the people have been induced to give up their rights as free men and free women under the promise of economic security, they have lost both. There has been greater advancement since the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Federal Constitution in all those things which contribute to the moral and physical well-being, to the happiness and dignity of the man in the factory, in the store, on the farm and in the mine, to make it possible to own homes and to dwell in them in security, than in the 3000 years preceding. Our work is by no means complete. But that which has been accomplished demonstrates we are on the right road. No! No! Liberty in its full and true sense is an indispensable part of economic security. Political liberty and economic freedom are allies, not enemies.

In considering these gloomy theories and the reason why these views are among us, we must keep in mind the experience of the last 25 years—the Gethsemane through which humanity has passed. They have been mad, confusing, discouraging years. They spread far and wide the seeds of distrust and despair. The Great War and the world-wide depression which followed naturally left their wounds upon the body politic, and exacted their toll of human suffering, but as this long night of agony draws to a close and the dawn of a new day breaks, this outstanding, inspiring fact remains: it is in those countries, and those countries alone, where men and women are still free, free to choose their own calling or profession, free to live their own lives, free to worship their God as they conceive their God, that material recovery has been greatest and economic security most pronounced. The exacting years of the war, the devastating years of the depression, have demonstrated that constitutional government is the only government which, in restoring the economic welfare of the people, at the same time preserves their rights and their liberty. While caring for the material interests of the citizen, it does not barter away his spiritual freedom.

This Government and what it stands for, this Constitution and what it means to the happiness and to the advancement of the people, not only to those so fortunate as to find shelter under its terms, but as a steadying, stabilizing force for all humanity, is the priceless heritage which has been entrusted for a brief time to our keeping, and, as a people, we know its worth and as a people we will preserve it and pass it on unimpaired to our children and our children's children.

Value of Constitution Proved

In conclusion, this anniversary will call forth many words of praise for our great charter of government. But after all is said that may be said about our Constitution, it all seems inadequate and vain compared with the irrefutable facts and the living truths which testify to its worth. Its measure of worth is revealed and confirmed, not by words, but by experience. We cherish and value it, not because of what may be said of it, but because of what it has done for us as a people. It has given us peace among ourselves and between 48 sovereign states. It has guaranteed alike the welfare of the individual and of the public. Beyond any frame of government yet devised, it leaves room for that individual initiative which is the crowning characteristic of our people, while it affords complete opportunity for unity in all that concerns the nation as a whole. While mindful of human infirmities and of individual wants, its ultimate objective is national power and national glory. Finally, the strongest assurance of its perpetuity is the fact that it affords perfect machinery for gathering up, as it were, and formulating into laws and policies the reserve common sense of a great people. And it is common sense that rules the world.

We have not lived, we are not to live, in the Republic of Plato, but in the Republic of Washington and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, fitted for the storm as well as the calm. We will have our differences, our contentions, and our controversies, even our seasons of bitterness and discord. We will make mistakes and sometimes grope long for the right way. At times we will fight harder for party than for country, for political power rather than public welfare. But such is the nature, such the glory of democracy that ultimately all such things are lost in the depth of devotion for that constitutional system which, in a world all but terrified with intolerance and oppression, keeps us united and free.

Constitution—Test of Time

By Representative Sol Bloom

Director General United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Constitution of the United States is remarkable in many ways. As a legal document it establishes a successful system of government. Its precision and brevity are admirable. Millions of words have been devoted to its governmental processes. Great jurists have interpreted the meaning in almost all of its parts. It is a frame of government that has stood the test of time, of war, and of depression.

The United States Constitution was formed for the purpose of perpetuating American liberty by uniting the States in a firm union and all other aims were subordinated. It sets up a system of government wherein the people have the greatest liberty consistent with the rights of all.

Within the period of a year and a half designated for celebrations, various dates such as those commemorating establishment of the Congress under the Constitution and of the Supreme Court will be specially observed. In addition to this the various states, particularly the original 13 States, will hold celebrations in honor of their ratification of the Constitution or of their admission to the Union.

The commission also has the full co-operation of the schools, of the universities, colleges and secondary schools. Churches and lodges of all denominations and purposes are staging special observances.

The original of the Constitution, written in longhand on four large pages, is in a special shrine together with the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, which stands in the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., and which is open to the inspection of all visitors.

The four pages have been faithfully reproduced by the commission and have been made available to everyone in the country, particularly libraries and schools, which are expected to display them during the period of celebration. In addition, the commission has issued a vast amount of data explaining events which led up to the formation of the Constitution and its signing.

There were 39 signers in all, but the commission has been able to find only 37 pictures. Those of two signers, Jacob Broom, of Delaware, and Thomas FitzSimons, of Pennsylavania, never have been found.

In times such as these, when much of the world is at war or in political revolution, the celebration of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, which has endured for 150 years, seems especially appropriate. The commission feels the public will benefit tremendously through a better appreciation of the document which created a new and powerful nation in the western hemisphere.

Tests Strengthen Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

could be brought about in time to avert some kind of a governmental overturn.

Opposition Grows

There were whispered apprehensions that a "revolution" might be in the making. The nation felt itself sitting on a powder barrel, and it was then the expression "jitters" came into current speech. Parlor "pinks" talked of the Constitution as being antiquated; even cautious men wondered whether it would prove adequate and one national figure, later to turn conservative, suggested it be "laid on the shelf."

As the New Deal swung into action there was, for the most part, acquiescence through 1933 and 1934, but as the country found its feet and regained its perspective there arose in 1935 and 1936 alarmed outcries of another sort. The means which the new Administration took to combat the depression and introduce social reform were seriously regarded by many as violating the Constitution and sowing the seeds of its ultimate subversion.

In this controversy was involved a divergence between schools of interpretation of the Constitution which has existed from the earliest history of the nation down to the present. In its more recent manifestations this dispute took the form of insistence by President Roosevelt that a reasonable construction of the Constitution would permit many governmental activities on behalf of the "general welfare" whereas a generation of strict construction by the Supreme Court in decisions on "due process of law" and the like had tended to put the country into a straightjacket.

In the gold clause case and a TVA suit, the Supreme Court upheld powers sought by the Administration but in test cases on the NRA and the AAA the New Deal was thrown back upon its haunches—in so far as general conditions had not already applied a setback—and its general legislative program placed under apparent handicaps. With the opening of the present year, after his re-election in 1936, Mr. Roosevelt launched his now well-known judicial organization plan which might have placed as many as six new judges on the Supreme Court, the tribunal of interpretation of the Constitution.

In the vigorous public reaction against that proposal was generally read an indication of the persisting public attachment to the Constitution, even though to many it might be only a symbol, and a strong, deep-seated aversion to any methods that savored of circumvention or evasion of its intents. Meanwhile, the court itself offered striking proofs of the flexibility that had been claimed for the Constitution by expanding enormously the control over interstate commerce in sustaining the Wagner Labor Act and reversing itself as to the validity of state minimum wage laws.

Thus the President obtained something of what he wanted, not to mention the opportunity of an appointment to the high bench through the retirement of Justice Willis Van Devanter, but his unwillingness to compromise or recede on the issue of his proposed legislation until the proposal was clearly beaten led to a reassertion of congressional power which is widely interpreted as marking a revitalization of the Constitution.

In all this there have been in fact some fairly measurable indexes of the public attitude toward the Constitution. In March, the American Institute of Public Opinion, whose poll had forecast closely the re-election of President Roosevelt, found that only 48 per cent of those queried in its poll favored his court plan while 58 per cent favored a constitutional amendment to enlarge federal powers over industry and agriculture. The proportions against the court plan gradually increased until last week the Institute reported 68 per cent against its being revived.

Amendments Preferred

In other words, the preference has been for alteration or revision, if need be, by the amendment method regularly provided in the Constitution itself. The absence more recently of any clear impulsion for an amendment may signify a satisfaction with its provisions as they stand, a reliance on judicial interpretation to give them scope or a condition of waiting for a leader to put amendments into acceptable form.

In any event, the nation has been treated to an exceptional course of citizenship education through debates of the last few years leading up to today's observance of the Constitution sesquicentennial. While one of the current catch-phrases has been that "you can't eat the Constitution," the public has devoured edition after edition of books on the Constitution, its origin, growth and present application. Magazines have not considered the subject dull, and the air has been filled with speeches on it.

During all this testing period there have been opportunities for great bodies of Americans to swing sharply either to left or right. From one side beckoned the Communist Party and numerous radical organizations more or less affiliated with it. On the other flank there gathered various vigilante or neo-Fascist groups with leaders ready to exalt an antired rule of force. The indifference with which the average American citizen views these extremes today is evidence of the people's attachment to democratic and representative government under their Constitution.

Borah

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment on the basis of "doubts and fears touching the inability of democracy to cope with the problems of modern life."

In a rousing defense of free individualism, Senator Borah cried: "If that is true, we began wrong 150 years ago. If that is true, Washington and Jefferson were wrong and Mussolini and Hitler are right."

And, driving the point home, he said: "Personal liberty, the discretion and judgment of the citizen, are not incompatible with, but are essential factors in, economic security In those countries where the people have been induced to give up their rights as free men and free women under the promise of economic security, they have lost both."

This discussion not only opens a period of observance of the drafting, signing, and ratification of the Constitution. It consists not only of two speeches, one by Senator Borah and one by President Roosevelt.

Struggle for Power

It consists rather of a vast struggle for power which is beginning. President Roosevelt was checked by the recent session of Congress. His Supreme Court plans were thwarted. His legislative program, essential to the full development of his New Deal outlook, was blocked.

Now he is making his appeal to the nation for a renewed mandate, for an expression of popular approval which will enable him to say to Congress: "You must follow my leadership, because I have the support of the people."

One more aspect of the speech, irrelevant to its main purposes, deserves more than passing comment. Senator Borah, the former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, paid his respects in no uncertain tones to Baron von Neurath, the Foreign Minister of the Third Reich.

Recently Baron von Neurath, on the occasion of the Stuttgart Conference of Germans living abroad, asserted in the broadest terms the rights of Germans to carry on their propaganda in foreign countries. Senator Borah replied hot and heavy—the text is printed in full in today's edition. He told the German Government that its representatives would be guaranteed right of assemblage, free speech, and free press in the United States. The American people would listen "in patience if not respect" so long as these emissaries observe the laws of the land. But upon any violation, the emissaries "will have a trial, not in the puppet courts of their homeland, but in independent courts where justice is administered without fear or favor and without price."

Idahoan Says History Proves Worth of the American System

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A Living Document—United States Constitution—Foundation of Democracy

Preamble

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Legislative Powers

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each State shall have [the] qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia 10, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

(See Amendment XIV)

Filling of Vacancies

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

The Senate

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

(See Amendment XVII)

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of 30 years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States [is tried,] the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Rules for Elections

Section 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Procedure Outlined

Section 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Privileges and Restrictions

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Revenue Bills Shall Originate in House

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers of Congress Outlined

Section 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful building;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Regulation of Slave Trade

Section 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding 10 dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Powers Denied States

Section 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; remit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of [the] Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of [the] Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

President and Vice-President

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

(See Amendments XII and XX)

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years, and been 14 years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his service, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within the period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Powers Granted President

Section 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Executive Duties of President

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Provision for Removal

Section 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III.

Federal Courts

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Jurisdiction Defined

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States,—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason: Definition and Punishment

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have powers to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV.

Faith and Credit Between States

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress, may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of Citizens

Section 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Admission of New States

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Protection to States

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I do solemnly swear ——"

Article V.

Amendments to Constitution

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI.

Debts and Treaties

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

Provision for Ratification

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of the Independance of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names,

[Here appear the names of the original signers.]

Amendment I.

Freedom of Religion, Speech and the Press

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or, prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II.

Right to Bear Arms

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III.

Quartering of Soldiers

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV.

Search and Seizure

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V.

Protection of Person and Property

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI.

Rights of Accused

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII.

Trial By Jury

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII.

Bail

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX.

Rights of People

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X.

Powers of States

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment XI.

Limitation of Courts

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Amendment XII.

Electoral College

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment XIII.

Abolition of Slavery

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XIV.

Guarantee of Protection

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment XV.

Suffrage

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XVI.

Income Taxes

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment XVII.

Direct Vote for Senators

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment XVIII.

Prohibition

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment XIX.

Woman Suffrage

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XX.

Terms of Office

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect, shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment XXI.

Repeal of Prohibition

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

LaGuardia Is Chief Speaker For N. Y. Constitution Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Hundreds of commemorative ceremonies, climaxed by an official observance in Madison Square, were staged here today as New York's part in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution.

Proclaimed Constitution Day by Mayor LaGuardia, the day was the occasion for civic organizations and patriotic groups to stress the virtues of the American type of government and the ideals which have pervaded its foundations since the formation of the nation's sovereign law.

Prominent among these demonstrations was that of the Sons of the American Revolution, which sponsored a parade by a battalion from the Sixteenth United States Infantry and exercises at the subtreasury building in Wall Street.

Mayor LaGuardia was the chief speaker at the Madison Square celebration, following a pageant by the Federal Theater Project to recall the chief events associated with the signing of the Constitution in Philadelphia.

Fifth Avenue Gay With Flags

Meanwhile, the American Citizenship Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association sponsored addresses on the significance of the Constitution at various courts throughout the city. Held particularly important among these observances was that in the New York State Supreme Court Building, in Manhattan, with Supreme Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer, the speaker.

Fifth Avenue was gay with American flags following a request by Thomas W. Hughes, general manager of the Fifth Avenue Association, that members display the Stars and Stripes and arrange a suitable display for Constitution Week.

Since decorations also are being placed for the opening of the American Legion's national convention next week, the streets here today have a particularly patriotic appearance.

The Daughters of the American Revolution participated in the celebration with a reception at which Col. A. P. Simmonds and Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, director and president of the National Security League, spoke.

Town Hall Exercises

During the afternoon, special exercises were held in Town Hall under sponsorship of the state boards of education of Connecticut, New Jersey and New York and of the New York Times. At that time awards were made to winners in a Constitution essay contest. Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri made the chief address.

Tonight Town Hall will be the scene of another Constitution Day observance. The program will include a pageant, and an address by George E. Sokolsky, publicist.

Perhaps the largest celebration for the evening, however, is a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in connection with a series of 200 dinners sponsored by the Good Neighbor League. The league's offices announced that loudspeakers would be provided to enable guests to hear President Roosevelt's Constitution Day address to be broadcast from Washington.

The Steuben Society of America also announced that its observance of the anniversary of Maj. Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, a Revolutionary War hero, would coincide with the Constitution Day exercises of other organizations.

Fancy! Hotel Man Denounces Tipping As Contemptible

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 17 (AP)—That old Spanish custom, the gratuity ("tip" to you) drew a hearty blast today from—of all people—a hotel owner.

"Tipping is the most detestable, contemptible and embarrassing practice in the world," said Victor Dessert, Spokane hotel man and life-long student of the practice—and, he added, it's as bad for the person receiving the tip as for the donor. You've all seen bell boys opening windows that didn't need to be opened," he said, "and closing doors which should be left alone. The boys are embarrassed waiting for tips and are trying to 'cover up' while they wait.

"I've watched it closely. The next time you dine, pay attention to your waitress. The ones who smile the sweetest and who flatter you the most collect the biggest tips. But they aren't usually the ones who give the best service. The result is bad for the service and the employees alike."

Mr. Dessert expressed himself at a meeting with social security officials seeking data on which to establish a base pay ratio for hotel and restaurant employees.

Historical Series Applauded by Bloom

The following telegram was received today from Sol Bloom, director general of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, by The Christian Science Monitor:

On this 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States the Sesquicentennial Commission wishes to thank the editor of The Christian Science Monitor for the great patriotic participation and assistance you have given to this commission in bringing to your readers the objectives of the celebration. Today is just the beginning of a celebration that will last during the entire period of the formation of the Constitution and this commission from time to time will be very glad to see that your readers receive all information through your publication.

Original States Aid Philadelphia Constitution Day

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (AP)—Philadelphia, William Penn's country town that cradled a new-born nation's government, welcomed representatives of the 12 original states to celebrate the anniversary of the signing of the Federal Constitution 150 years ago today.

More flags than the nimble fingers of Betsy Ross could have stitched in years at her combination home and shop on Arch street streamed from modern buildings and from those which had their part in the nation's history in the days of 1787.

Troops of the Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands, assembled from the original states, paraded the streets in a greater variety of uniforms than were seen when General Washington hurled his tattered Continentals against the British in the Germantown and Philadelphia battles of the war to win American independence.

The observance, the climax of a summer-long program, centered upon Independence Hall—to which delegates came over dusty wagon roads to write the Declaration of Independence, then were followed 11 years later by those who framed the basic law for the Federal Union.

Modern members of the historic commands, modern leaders of the first states, met there today within sight of the Liberty Bell—hushed since it cracked while tolling the funeral of Chief Justice Marshall.

End of Sectionalism Lauded By Roosevelt at Antietam

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD, Md., Sept. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the nation during the past four years has been "not only acting but also thinking in national terms" for the first time since the Civil War. He spoke at exercises commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam.

Deploring the "sectionalism" and "misunderstanding" engendered by the era of reconstruction following the Civil War and contrasting it with the national spirit of today, the President said:

"Deeply we appreciate that the distress or difficulty of any one part of the Union adversely affects each and every other part. We stand ready in all parts to lend a helping hand to those Americans who need it most."

He dismissed discussion of "the rights and the wrongs" of the Civil War, telling the commemorative throng, "we can but wish that the war had never been."

Text of Speech

The text of his speech follows:

"The passage of time has a strange effect on all great crises, especially on those which have occurred in comparatively recent years. History, in the strict interpretation, covers the events of yesterday and of the past week. Actually in the minds of almost everyone, we do not class as history those things which have come to pass within our own memory or that of our parents.

"Young people in their early twenties today have little or no personal recollection of the recent World War; but it entered into their childhood memories. On the other hand they think of the war with Spain as history.

"In my own case, though I came into the world 17 years after the close of the War between the States, the results of that war and of the difficult years that followed it do not make me think of it as history.

"And today, 75 years after the critical battle of Antietam, there are still many among us who can remember it. It is therefore, an American battle which thousands of Americans, middle-aged and old, can still visualize as bearing some relationship to their own lives.

Decisive Engagement

"We know that Antietam was one of the decisive engagements of the Civil War because it marked the first effort of the Confederacy to invade the North—tactically a drawn battle, but actually a factor of vital importance to the final result because it spelled the failure of the attempt.

"Whether we be old or young, it serves us little to discuss again the rights and the wrongs of the long four years war between the states. We can but wish that the war had never been. We can and we do revere the memory of the brave men who fought on both sides—we can and we do honor those who fell on this and other fields.

"But we know today that it was best, for the generation of Americans who fought the war and for the generations of Americans who have come after them, that the conflict did not end in a division of our land into two nations. I like to think that it was the will of God that we remain one people.

"Today, old and young alike, are saddened by the knowledge of the bitter years that followed the war—years bitter to the South because of economic destruction and the denial to its population of the normal rights of free Americans—years bitter to the North because victory engendered among many the baser passions of revenge and tyranny.

Era of Reconstruction

"We must not deny that the effects of the so-called 'era of reconstruction' made themselves felt in many evil ways for half a century. They encouraged sectionalism, they led to misunderstanding and they greatly retarded the unity of the nation.

"It is too soon to define the history of the present generation; but I venture the belief that it was not until the World War of 20 years ago that we acted once more as a nation of restored unity. I believe also that the past four years mark the first occasion, certainly since the War between the States, and perhaps during the whole 150 years of our Government that we are not only acting but also thinking in national terms.

"Deeply we appreciate that the distress or difficulty of any one part of the Union adversely affects each and every other part. We stand ready in all parts to lend a helping hand to those Americans who need it most.

"In the presence of the spirits of those who fell on this field—Union soldiers and Confederate soldiers—we can believe that they rejoice with us in the unity of understanding which is so gratefully ours today. They urge us on in all we do to foster that unity in the spirit of tolerance, of willingness to help our neighbor, and of faith in the destiny of the United States."

N.Y. Dog Race Raid Prompts Questions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 16—Orangeburg's dog racing track is closed today after a brief opening last night and a raid by Rockland County authorities, but law enforcement officials were at a loss to explain why the betting establishment here should be stopped while a similar track in Nassau County was running at top speed.

"If the state of New York is sincere in clearing up dog tracks, why is it that they have a different law for Nassau County than Rockland?" asked Robert Clark, justice of the peace. There was no one here who could answer him.

Nassau County authorities, acting under orders of Governor Lehman, have attempted to close a track at Mineola, but have been prevented from doing so by adverse decisions in the courts, the last of which was handed down on Tuesday by the appellate division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Diesel Train Tried In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The "Silver City Comet," the first Diesel train of the New South Wales Government Railways Department, begins this month a passenger service between Parkes and Broken Hill (the "Silver City"), a distance of 422 miles.

Power is supplied by two eight-cylinder, two-cycle Diesel engines which were made to order in Belfast. Each develops 330 horsepower. The rest of the train was designed and constructed in Sydney. The train is streamlined and is painted silver and blue. Over short stretches during the trial it attained a speed of 70 miles an hour, and at that speed it was possible to write comfortably on the tables between the seats.

Constitution And Its Amendments

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 17

The Constitution has been amended 21 times since its birth 150 years ago.

The first 10 amendments, known collectively as the Bill of Rights, went into force in 1791.

Only one of the 21—the 18th or prohibition amendment—has been repealed.

Pending, is a child labor amendment, submitted by Congress in 1924, but still lacking the necessary ratification by 36 state legislatures.

Swedish Method Of Utility Rule Is Urged for U. S.

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 17 (AP)—Richard J. Beamish, member of the Public Utility Commission, said today he would recommend that Pennsylvania "strip the veil of mystery from utilities by adopting some of the methods used in Sweden."

Just returned from a tour of power centers in Trollhattan and Gothenburg, Mr. Beamish said the Keystone state could apply many of the Swedish policies; that he was turning over a series of recommendations to the state government, and that he would "fight for their adoption."

"Rate schedules are simplified, carefully worked out and administered," he said.

"The first thing the Swedes want to know is how much it actually costs to run their utilities. Instead of being a mystery to the average consumer, these things are as well known as how much it costs to produce potatoes.

"Bills are plainly written. They can be understood by everyone. The consumer knows what he used and what he has to pay for and how much.

"In our country, not one person in 10,000 knows what the utilities bills and statements are all about. He does not know whether he is being correctly charged. He does not know what it costs to advertise and distribute power. He is caught in a mirror maze of practice charges, 'floor space,' 'areas,' and other technical details.

"There are many things Pennsylvania can copy from Sweden, and I intend to recommend that we adopt many of them. I shall press for rationalization of rural electrification—that is adoption of a program which, instead of fining the farmer for electrifying his farm, will give him modern conveniences at what it costs to produce the power."

American Masons Deny Taking Sides In Spanish Strife

Reports that American Masons are actively supporting Spanish Loyalists, published in a dispatch to the Berlin press, bearing a New York date line, were today termed a "deliberate falsehood" by Melvin M. Johnson, sovereign grand commander of the Supreme Council of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the northeastern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States.

The Masonic presiding officer, who has also been master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, also denied the contention that in exchange for funds and supplies Masonry is to enjoy unlimited freedom in Spain. "There isn't an iota of truth in the report," said Mr. Johnson.

"The Masonic Order does not align itself with political parties, nor concern itself with political disturbances in any nation," he said. "The practice of the troops led by General Franco of executing without trial all Masons found in a captured town explains why the few members of the order remaining in Spain have aligned themselves with the Loyalists, Mr. Johnson declared. "The true Freemason should," he said, "act in civil life according to his individual judgment and the dictates of his conscience."

Reports circulated that the order is collecting funds in Europe or America for the support of any force in Spain or China are without foundation, he added, and so, too, are rumors that a squadron of bombing planes is en route or in process of shipment to Spain from the Masons.

Labor Shortage In Cotton Field

WARRENTON, Ga., Sept. 17 (AP)—Demands for loyalty for winter care prevailed against offers of higher wages and liquor to Negro cotton pickers in a two-county planters' quarrel.

A crisis developed in threatened crop spoilage from rain.

Sheriff George P. Hogan of Warren County said an uneven distribution of Negro population in Warren and Glascock counties caused friction.

"Farmers up here have fed and housed them all year," Mr. Hogan said. "It's only reasonable to resent attempts to lure them into another county, just when their work is of most value. I've heard only a few Negroes are allowed to stay (throughout the year) in Lower Glascock."

Cotton pickers were paid 40 cents a hundred pounds. In Warren county in Lower Glascock, the sheriff said planters were offering 75 cents a hundred "with a drink of liquor in the morning and another drink at night."

Rangers Study Condor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Newest routine detail for rangers on the Los Padres, Angeles, Sequoia, San Bernardino, and Cleveland national forests is observation, if any, of the fast diminishing condor. Monthly reports are being filed to aid in developing protection for the rare scavenger bird.

Vandenberg Asserts Senate Saved 'Soul of Republic'

DETROIT, Sept. 17 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan called upon celebrants of Constitution Day today to meet "all usurpers and subversionists at the battle line of law and order with the relentless challenge 'they shall not pass.'"

In a speech prepared for delivery at an observance of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the United States Constitution, he asserted that "when the recent Senate turned back the effort to chain the (Supreme) Court to executive and legislative control, it not only saved this constitutional anniversary from becoming a hollow mockery but also it saved the soul of the Republic."

"You can never make a tyrant out of the Supreme Court," the Senator declared. "It lacks one single power of affirmative enslavement. It is answerable to a Constitution which you can change any time you please. But you can make any sort of monster, stuffed to the prevailing appetite of the ruling passion, out of a supreme congress or a supreme executive."

The speech was broadcast over a national network. For it, Senator Vandenberg said, he took "the text I had intended to use for a speech, that never had to be delivered in the Senate, defending the integrity of an unimpaired and independent Supreme Court against what the Senate Judiciary Committee officially called 'a proposal that violates every sacred tradition of American democracy.'"

Ben Hill Quoted

"I take the text from Ben Hill, the old Georgia statesman," the Senator continued:

> Who saved his country saves all things,
> And all things saved do bless him.
> But he who lets his country die
> Lets all things die,
> And all things dying curse him.

"Thanks to a coalition of defenders who—without regard to partisan affiliations — have again triumphantly preserved the spirit of this great charter in its most recent test by fire, America has not lost her soul. We have escaped the Ben Hill curse. We can righteously celebrate this birthday in the proven consciousness that we are still worthy of this priceless inheritance. We may devoutly salute, not the dead memory of grandeur that is past, but the thundering story of a vital Constitution whose virile bills of rights still live to warrant liberty under law for 130,000,000 freemen.

"There are those who like to quote the famous English historian, Macaulay, and his warning many years ago that America ultimately will bow for shelter under some Caesar or Napoleon because our Constitution 'is all sail and no anchor.' Macaulay was wrong, so long as we have enough to preserve our constitutional checks and balances with independent executive, legislative and judicial departments, each subtly 'anchoring' democracy against short-cycling tyranny in the others.

But Might Be Right

"But Macaulay was right if, in response to plausible but specious pleadings for all-powerful executive dominion, sought always in the name of a people who would thus be treacherously delivered to despotism, we ever 'sail' without the 'anchor' of these protective constitutional restraints. . . . Then indeed Macaulay will unhappily be vindicated and 'some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand' and, piously pretending exaggerated affection for popular authority, will slaughter liberty on the altars of his own professed, benevolent intentions. . . .

"The present President of the United States did not hesitate to warn us appropriately a few years ago, when dire emergency was being subjected to emergency device, that he and his associates were creating 'instruments of power' which, in wrong hands, could 'shackle the liberties of the people.' Shades of Macaulay! There are no hands no matter how presently kind and good, . . . that are good enough to be trusted with 'shackles' for the 'liberties of the American people.' The Constitution was not born to die in chains. . . .

"This Counstitution is just as indispensable in the 150th year as it was in the climax of the eighteenth century. Let no complacent, ostrich-minded citizen ignore the sweeping growth of strongly centralized, authoritarian government, with its attendant tyrannies, all around the globe. Let him not ignore the infiltration of these trends at Washington, no matter how worthy their present objectives may be deemed to be, where the greatest and most powerful bureaucracy of modern times now plans its own perpetuation.

"Whoever raises the banners of class hatreds or racial hatreds, or religious hatreds in free America insidiously violates the spirit of the Constitution and invites us to our doom. Separate our people into suspicious, warring groups—and there will be but few more constitutional anniversaries to celebrate."

Federal Employees Agree They Should Not Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17—Strikes by public employees which occurred during the past year, while few, brief, and confined to cities, nevertheless have made a current issue of the right of governmental employees to use this industrial weapon, and put the subject on the floor of at least one convention of public workers this fall.

The National Federation of Federal Employees, representing 75,000 Federal workers in all branches of government work exclusive of the post office, registered in their recent meeting here an emphatic "no" to the question, "Shall government workers strike for higher wages, shorter hours, etc.?" This unaffiliated union not only renounced this method for itself, but commended to all government workers "the methods of petitioning Congress for improvements in working conditions."

The Federation's determined stand against strikes in public service, maintained throughout the 20 years of its history, won for it a message from President Roosevelt, received during the convention, lauding it for its stand in this matter.

Other Unions Similar

This union, of course, is not unique in its position. Most unions of governmental employees, whether independent or affiliated with private industrial unions, have continued to hold a "no strike" policy even during the recent period of sit-downs in industry, reports the Civil Service Assembly here.

While there appears to be no law on the subject, public opinion and tradition are strongly against strikes of government workers, it is explained here, and the unions have shown very little inclination to go against these forces. Public opinion against strikes in government service crystalized at the time the Boston police strike in 1919, and since then, say students of this subject, it has remained firm. Consequently such strikes have been rare.

But this does not mean that government employees feel that they can do nothing to better their working conditions while their brothers and sisters in private industry bargain successfully for shorter hours and higher pay. At their meeting here the National Federation of Federal Employees devoted much discussion to what the members considered needed improvement in their pay, promotion, and pension terms and adopted resolutions to bring their views before the public and before Congress.

Such questions will have a full day's airing also at the coming meeting of the Civil Service Assembly in Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 4-8. Unions of municipal, county, state, and national governmental workers, both those affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and those not affiliated with any national unions, have indicated that they will send representatives. Experts from universities, leaders in civic organizations and others are on the program for the debate, which, it is hoped, will bring out arguments both for and against affiliation with industrial unions and other timely questions. The Civil Service Assembly itself, however, takes no stand on these matters, and merely sets the stage for a full discussion.

The convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees here made a number of special requests. In regard to salaries and working conditions, it asked in a resolution for a $1500 minimum annual salary, a shorter working week, stated promotion intervals and a liberalization of the pension system. It pledged itself also for extension of the merit system in government.

Many Not in System

Concerning the problems of civil service and retirement, Vice-President Ulrey J. Miller of Washington, chairman of the committee on retirement, told the convention that "there are hundreds of thousands of government employees not included under our retirement system. These thousands of government employees outside of any government retirement system is one of the most complex problems confronting us."

Business of this convention was not confined to policies affecting the entire membership. Many resolutions were passed seeking reform in the various services represented. Thus employees of forestry, roads, lighthouses and internal revenue were as interested in supporting institution workers in their protest against being charged for institution sustenance when they boarded at home, as these workers were in helping scientific workers to secure a Sabbatical year for research and study.

Luther C. Steward of Washington, president virtually since the federation's inception, was re-elected president, and Miss Gertrude M. McNally, also of Washington, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Friends' Group Calls Peace Campaign Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 — A special meeting of the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee has been called for Oct. 1-3, inclusive, at Graters Ford, Penna.

The members will consider the advisability of continuing the youth work developed under the Emergency Peace Campaign, and, if so, how the program should be modified.

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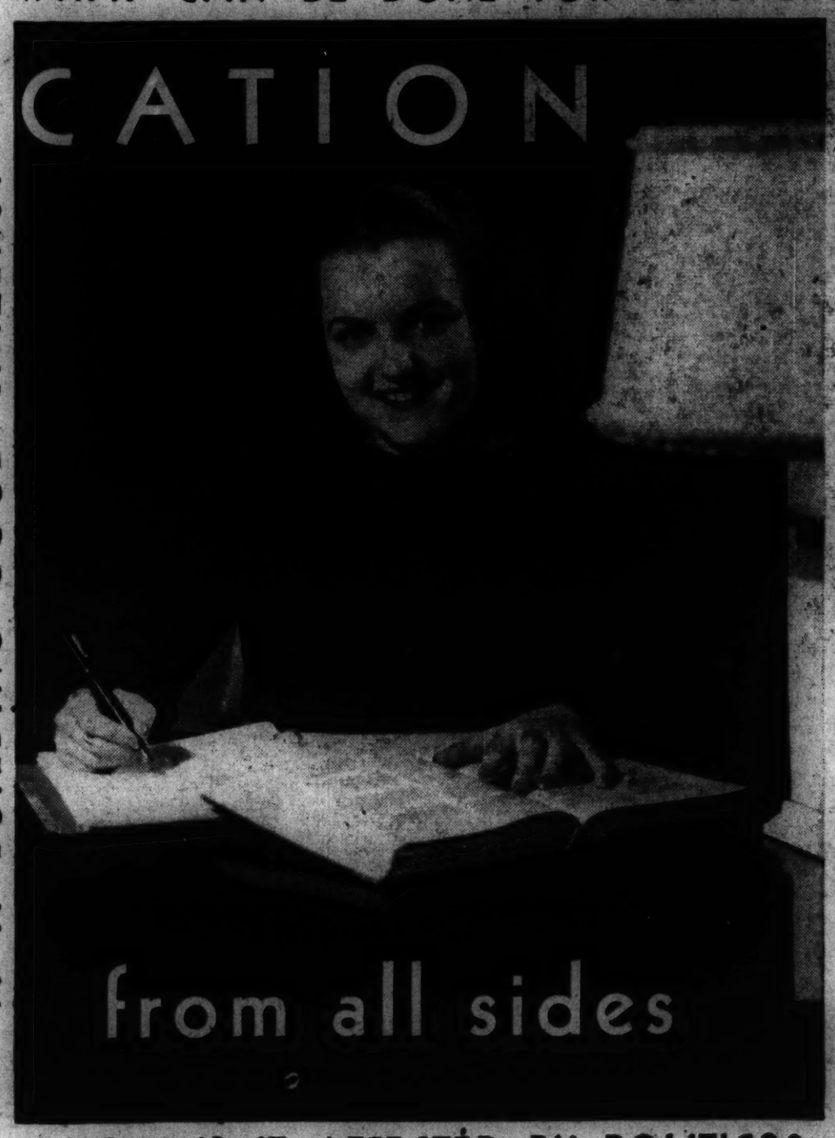

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It's LaGuardia and Mahoney

(Continued from Page 1)

exist solely for the benefit of its practices, completing the cycle of disaster begun in 1932 when Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York with his eye on the presidency, was obliged to investigate charges of graft and corruption against Tammany's Mayor, James J. Walker, who resigned rather swiftly thereafter.

Farley Takes a Hand

Subsequent to Mr. Roosevelt's election later that year, James A. Farley, as his right-hand man in organization politics, undertook a reshaping of the down-state machine in ways that would reduce Tammany to a mere borough status. The party split that ensued handed the 1933 mayoral election to the Fusionists, with Tammany's candidate running last.

In spite of the ensuing four years of denial of patronage both from the city as well as the state and national founts, Tammany held to its Farley feud this fall, staking all on the conviction of the Alfred E. Smith forces in the Hall that the New Deal was losing foothold and that a candidate like Senator Copeland could now carry the city.

The primary outcome leaves it facing one of two eventualities, each equally foreboding. If Mr. Mahoney wins the election this fall, the Roosevelt-Farley forces will take over Tammany's bailiwick of Manhattan as they now have done the other four boroughs as a subject province in a New York city political map remade according to population trends. If Mayor LaGuardia wins, the Braves might as well tear down their Wigwam, observers hold.

Not in a generation had the local party organizations been so embattled as in this struggle for the 1937 nominations, which has been confused from the start by violent partisan cross-currents over New Deal policies, race prejudice and a whole portfolio of matters extraneous to a municipal contest, conflicting with the determination of independents to continue an expert, nonpartisan city administration.

The Republican Fight

Among Republicans, the tug-of-war was over renominating Mayor LaGuardia on the good government issue or aiding a convenient rebuke to President Roosevelt in open alliance with Tammany Hall, through Senator Copeland, opponent of the President, as their own.

In the down-state democracy, the primary fight had as a focal point the Tammany objective to win through the Senator's victory and thus bring a out a resurgence of the Hall's old dominion over the greater city's five-borough empire of 7,000,000 citizens. Opposing this, was the New Deal bloc of city leaders to further, through Mr. Mahoney's success, Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley's scheme to reorganize the city machine without reverence to the Tammany tradition of supremacy.

The outcome was a 2-to-1 voter consensus among Republicans for Mayor LaGuardia in what appeared to be emphatic disproof of the theory underlying the projection of Senator Copeland into the campaign, that his nomination could be brought about on the issue of his opposition to President Roosevelt and the New Deal, and equally emphatic affirmation of the popularity of this turbulent reform mayor who has never been a polite partisan.

In the Democratic primary, the count was in similar ratio for Mr. Mahoney, who lost only Manhattan, Tammany's own preserve, out of the five boroughs to Senator Copeland, in a result that may well write in grimmest sense the fate of the hall as it has prevailed in local government affairs for more than 100 years.

Blow Extends to Smith

The blow to Tammany extends to Mr. Smith, for whom, as active sponsor of Senator Copeland, the campaign was another heroic effort to turn the Roosevelt tide that has engulfed his influence since 1932. The Democratic voters also paid strong tribute to Mayor LaGuardia with 50,000 independents ignoring the Mahoney name on their ballots to write in that of the Fusion Mayor.

This makes it evident that he will get the votes of many thousand Democrats at the general election in November and must be included as a factor of portent in any evaluation of that outcome. He will figure thrice on the voting machines to Mr. Mahoney's once—as Republican, American Labor Party and City Fusion Party nominee.

Senator Copeland's strength had to come from a battered Tammany machine and from anti-LaGuardia, and anti-New Dealers—a vote whose total again is demonstrated as exceedingly hard to figure. So much so in this instance that his defeat probably will result in a two-man contest for the mayoralty at the general election, since the Senator already has indicated he would not run independently if he failed to obtain both the Republican and Democratic nominations. This, it would appear, would remove the New Deal as an issue during the rest of the campaign.

Running Mates Win Also

As handily as Mayor LaGuardia won over Senator Copeland in the Republican primaries so did his city-wide running mates—Joseph D. McGoldrick for comptroller, and Newbold Morris for president of the city council—prevail over their Tammany-sponsored opponents, Frank J. Prial and Samuel Levy, respectively. In the Democratic primaries, these two latter did not lose so heavily to the New Deal forces, Mr. Mahoney getting heavier majorities than his two ticket companions, Frank J. Taylor for comptroller and Max J. Schneider for the council presidency.

Widespread police precautions kept disorder at the polls at a minimum, but there appeared little of it in the making at any rate. The primary voters went to the booths in a temper distinctly other than that which characterized these trials in the old machine-manipulated days—casting their ballots as though they saw them equally the obligation of citizenship as voting on election day proper.

Their action in the great numbers that flooded the polling places succeeds in shaping the issue of the campaign, in the opinion of observers, as a choice "between the tin boxes of the last Tammany administration and the standards of integrity which have characterized four years of Fusion—between politics and competence in public affairs."

Fusion forces today hailed the double defeat for Senator Copeland and the Mayor's write-in invasion of the Mahoney strength, unprecedented in a primary here, as the prelude to a Fusion landslide in November. Although never before in the history of the city's mayoralty has a reform administration been granted re-election, Mayor LaGuardia stands the forefront figure in the current race, confident of his return.

Depends on Independents

His Democratic competitor supposedly has 2,289,000 enrolled voters behind him, while the Mayor has no political organization for support in the formal sense beyond 413,000 Republicans. His success, therefore, again depends on the aggressiveness of the independent voter, labor and good government groups.

It was not denied in any quarter that the 50,000 write-ins for him on the ballot would be of supreme importance in his campaign to discount the machine's efficiency to any longer command the rank-and-file vote.

While Senator Copeland's candidacy for the nomination brought more than ordinary advertisement to the importance of being Mayor of New York, the Senator did not sacrifice his seat in the upper house of Congress to make the local test. Short of his own announcement to the contrary, which was not forthcoming when this was written, it is believed he now will withdraw from the scene.

'Wildcat Sitdowns' Banned

(Continued from Page 1)

page" of work that shut down plant operations since Monday.

Alexander F. Hobbs, president of the companies, announced in New York that he and Sidney Hillman, head of the C. I. O. textile organization drive, had signed the agreement there today.

New York: Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia announced today the appointment of a fact-finding board of three members to examine the merits of the strike controversy between the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation and the Transport Workers' Union.

The mayor had said earlier he would not tolerate a strike, and his statement was interpreted as meaning he would use police to maintain operation of the 323 miles of subway and elevated lines, 464 miles of surface lines, and 77 miles of bus routes, carrying a total of about 2,825,000 passengers daily.

The mayor's action came after two days of tension, with the transit company refusing to listen to the union's demands for increased wages and the union replying by voting a strike.

Washington: Fifty members of the steam fitters union and 50 helpers went on strike today at the United States capitol because laborers were handling pipe for the buildings' new air cooling system.

The strikers contended union rules had been broken by laborers, instead of steam fitters, handling pipes used for chilling water on the system.

Contractors and union representatives met this afternoon in the office of the capitol architect in an effort to settle their differences.

New York: Three steamers of the American Export Line, held in port several days by union demands for "war bonuses" and indemnity insurance, have sailed for Mediterranean ports following an agreement between the National Maritime Union and the shipping line.

J. E. Slater, vice-president of the line, said the dispute was settled by an agreement to attach to the articles of each ship riders in which the line agreed to abide by a decision expected from the United States Maritime Commission on the question of war bonuses.

San Francisco: Another compromise settlement of sailors' "war bonus" demands have averted, what maritime officials said was a threatened tieup of American shipping to and from the Orient.

Sweden Increases Its British Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Anglo-Swedish trade is increasing, as revealed in the report on the Economic Conditions of Sweden issued here by the Department of Overseas Trade. In 1936 Britain imported more than £20,600,000 worth of goods from Sweden, compared with £17,000,000 in 1935. Britain exported about £11,300,000 worth to Sweden in 1936, compared with £10,500,000 in 1935.

It is reported that the demand from importers in the United Kingdom for raw materials and semi-manufactured goods of Swedish origin has recently been "so incessant that the Swedes have had some difficulty in fulfilling their demands."

Britain is Sweden's best customer, followed by Germany and the United States. Sweden is seventh on the list of Britain's customers. The United States is first, Germany second. Then come France, Argentine, Denmark and Holland.

Legion to Aid Maturity

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—American Legion headquarters have announced a concerted campaign against the "junking" of men over 40 in the nation's employment scheme.

The plans were disclosed by Forrest G. Cooper, of Indianola, Miss., chairman of the National Veterans' Employment Committee, and will be laid before the annual Legion convention here next week.

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NEW YORK

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Leisure Well Spent—As a Commodity for Home Use

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Ethel Peyser Offers a Recipe For Richer Uses of Leisure

Culture, She Says, Is Growth in Understanding and Tolerance, Beginning With Things at Hand

By Marjorie Shuler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It does seem as though the people who have no leisure are the ones who do the most talking about how to use it wisely. Surrounded by a multitude of tasks, they look upon spare hours and moments as precious commodities with which to purchase deep mental and spiritual satisfactions. All of which may be why Ethel Peyser once wrote "The Book of Culture, a Springboard to Learning." And why the Editor wanted to learn more of Miss Peyser's ideas about the right use of leisure time. And, incidentally perhaps, why the Editor assigned me to the task.

One must rise early in the morning with pounds and pounds of salt in order to catch that very bright and sparkling bird of passage, known as Ethel Peyser. You need not expect to capture her during working hours, for there always is a manuscript of a new book on hand, usually one on music. The latest, by the way, was the story of Carnegie Hall. And when Miss Peyser plays, she plays, as I learned to my consternation when I tried to interview her during a long automobile ride to an out-of-town party, in the middle of the party itself, and all the way back.

Of Wit and Humor

Of wit and humor there was plenty to be plucked at any moment from her conversation. Indeed, from my own somewhat wider acquaintance with Miss Peyser I can understand why the Literary Editor once wrote that she was the only person who could possibly have written such a book as the Springboard "without having it thrown at her head."

As the automobile sped across New York city toward the 59th street bridge and the Second avenue corner where Miss Peyser was to meet us, the entire party was speculating on the scene which she was apt to present for our benefit. We even ventured guesses as to what it might be. Miss Peyser might be sitting on the curbstone sharing bananas with a dirty-fingered urchin. She might—as she had once before—be giving free and slightly unwelcome advice to a storekeeper on how to redecorate his shop windows. She might be in a helpful mood, amusing somebody else's baby or "spelling" the fruit vender by taking charge of his barrow. Or, worse thought, she might be organizing a gang of boys to welcome us with drums and horns.

As a matter of fact she was doing none of these things. Quietly and serenely she stood on a street corner all in immaculate white from head to foot. Now white is no novelty on Second avenue, but immaculate white is another matter, as the curious glances of a horde of small boys betokened. But Miss Peyser was thinking her own thoughts. She saw no boys. In fact she saw no automobile, no friends, and heard no shouts, no honks. Finally it was necessary to disembark and go and collect her.

The aloof attitude lasted for some time. Miss Peyser was indifferent to leisure. Abandoned farms, now, she would be quite willing to discuss. Perhaps it was Second avenue which put abandoned farms into her mind as havens of refuge.

But, after all, Miss Peyser admitted that abandoned farms were no places to anticipate leisure. Give me "the simple life, she said, "not abandoned farms where everything is abandoned but places where butlers and maids do the work and everything is simplified."

Friends, Music, Books

Friendship, she ventured, is a good way to use leisure time, "because there are no laws to govern friendship; it must all emanate from one's self."

"You," she continued, "must be interesting and interested in order to make friends and if you say you have no friends it is because you do not give enough of yourself."

Music is one of her favorite pursuits for leisure time. An accomplished musician herself, she feels that one does not need to know a great deal in order to appreciate good music and has in fact written "How to Enjoy Music," which she characterizes as a volume for people who don't know how to tell a music note from a bank note.

Books are another cherished resort. She calls herself "a vociferous reader." She had just been digging deeply into literature for the background of a play she had seen and she admitted to a liking for biography, a preference for essays rather than fiction, and a predilection for crime stories because "I know I can't write detective books and when I read something else that is good, I think, Oh, why didn't I write that myself."

Culture should be one of the chief aims of the use of leisure time, to her thinking, and she defined it as an enlargement of the sympathies, a growth in tolerance and understanding. In her experience she thinks it possible to come across a farmer who is more cultured than a pedant, since it is living itself rather than a mere reading of books which gives the heart wider horizons.

She is quite certain that there is opportunity for culture everywhere, even in a desert. A little while ago a woman wrote her that she lived miles away from any other dwelling, from libraries, from theaters, from art museums, and asked what she could do at home that would enrich her leisure.

"Begin where you are, with the things at your feet," counseled Miss Peyser, and she related with pleasure that the woman and her husband now are making a hobby of collecting minerals.

Always a Place to Begin

No matter how small a town or settlement, there is something with which to begin, she declared. The style of building, a fence, the glass in windows, a piece of silk may start the mind on a voyage of adventure which requires no college education for its schooling. Her own explorations of a dictionary and an encyclopaedia yielded her more information than her college courses, she asserted, and with even the most meager resources of modern-day living, she thinks there is no excuse for not knowing about things, if people only want to be informed.

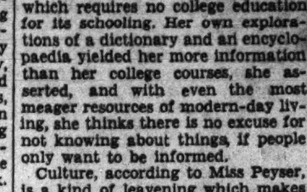
Culture, according to Miss Peyser, is a kind of leavening which makes you interested in living and other people interested in you. She believes that this thing called culture must dust off musty ideas and brighten up old opinions, as well as harmoniously adjust things to the constant change and movement of incoming thoughts.

Miss Peyser has moved around considerably herself in the world of writing. Just out of Vassar and Columbia, she became a music critic and a lecturer on music. Her first book was a collection of articles on household equipment which she wrote when she was editor of House and Garden. She was associate editor for a time of Good Housekeeping, riding out two disastrous experiences, one when she published in a recipe 1 lb. butter when it should have said 1 tb. (tablespoon); and one when she tried to be helpful by printing a way to concoct homemade baking powder and brought down upon her head the wrath of baking powder manufacturers advertising in the magazine. She has had various newspaper jobs, been manager of the Woman's Press and editor of a children's magazine.

She lost one of these jobs the day after she had said she would buy a painting for her apartment. But her love for beautiful things survived the loss of salary and she took the painting, even though payment for it had to be extended over a considerable period of time.

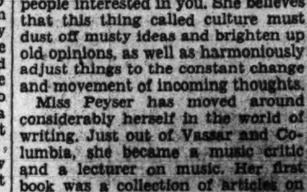
Perhaps if Miss Peyser were to choose her most cherished use of leisure time she would prefer her own wit, which is as unsparing toward herself as toward her friends. She has been summed up by many persons, perhaps never better than in the words of her mother, "Ethel, you have every earmark of genius but genius. Certainly you are helter skelter, but you are the most entertaining person I know."

Is Your Coiffure Becoming?



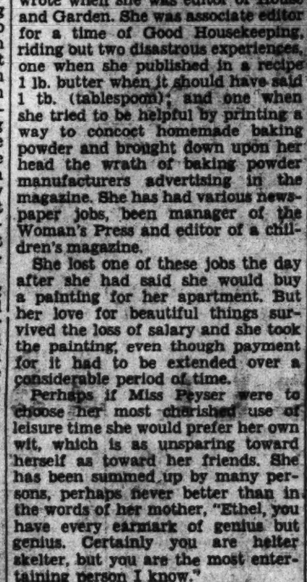
Wrong — Right

The long thin face must be made to appear shorter



Wrong — Right

The full face must be made to appear longer



Wrong — Right

The pointed face must be made to appear oval

Courtesy Victor Gorgas, Lord and Taylor Beauty Salon, and the Publishers

These charts that may enable you to see whether or not your hair arrangement is doing for the shape of your face what it should, are from Mildred Graves Ryan's new textbook, "Your Clothes and Personality," published by D. Appleton-Century Co., New York, $1.72, and reviewed recently on the Education Page.

At the Left Is a Bowl of Apple Blossoms—But They Were Never Picked From Any Tree! At the Right Is an Arrangement of Metal Leaves and Painted Oak-Apples. These and the Other Arrangements Shown on This Page Are Examples of Work Done at the Purbeck Flower Studio

Flowers That Bloom in the Studio

Making Artificial Blossoms Is Delicate Craft—Mrs. Friedenson's Work an Example

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London.

Boxes of fir-cones, beechnuts and oak-apples, sheets of metal, rolls of crepe paper, silk and other fabrics, coils of wire of varying thicknesses and dozens of pots of paint are the raw materials used in the Purbeck Flower Studio. Transforming such a miscellany into realistic copies of real flowers is the work of Mrs. Lily Friedenson. Of course, not all these materials are used in the same kind of flower. One of the secrets of Mrs. Friedenson's success lies in the fact that she has carefully studied which medium is best suited for the reproduction of the exact color and texture of each of the flowers growing in her lovely Dorsetshire garden.

It does not require much imagination to visualize the process by which paper and silk flowers are cut out and shaped. But getting them so perfect in shape, coloring and texture is a highly interesting and fascinating work.

Faithful Representation

Some flowers are cut to shape, with all their petals fastened round the central cluster of stamens, before the painting commences. Others are built up petal by petal, each one separately painted and faithfully copied from the natural bloom which has been chosen as a model. Added realism is given to them by copying all the accidentals and tiny blemishes which are characteristic of all flowers. Leaves, too, made both from different fabrics and pliable sheet metal, are touched up to show minute grub holes or faint traces of autumnal decay.

After painting, the flowers are treated with preparations of Mrs. Friedenson's own invention which give them the required texture, at the same time softening the colors and stiffening the petals so that, to feel them, one might think them made of the finest porcelain.

Mrs. Friedenson's house is full of decorative arrangements—bowls of roses, with perhaps a petal or two lying on the table as though dropped from an overblown flower; tall vases of poppies, from the dainty Iceland variety to the majestic Oriental; a glass dish displaying a beautiful white clematis; sprays and large branches of apple blossom. Almost as much thought and care are given to the arrangement of the different flower groups in selected vases and bowls as to the exact reproduction of each petal and characteristic of the original flowers.

For Dress Ornaments

Many of the smaller flowers—anemones, japonica and wild roses, to name a few—are made up into sprays and posies for dress ornaments. For these the woods are scoured to find suitable cones, beechnuts and oak-apples. Fir-cones, expertly cut, form an almost perfect flower-shape, and are particularly good for making up into posies painted in rich autumn colors. Quaint buds made from beechnuts and painted oak-apples make brightly colored and decorative berries.

From the old-world village of Corfe Castle, the center of the Isle of Purbeck after which Mrs. Friedenson has named her craft, there goes out a steady supply of flowers to decorate homes and show-rooms, to adorn the heads of society brides and the creations of Mayfair's exclusive dressmakers.

White Clematis—Artificial Blossoms Arranged on a Wide Glass Dish

Wild Grapes

Thin-leafed, frost-reddened, hangs the vine,
High on a poplar palely gold.
With all their strength the tendrils twine
The sturdy tree, for they must hold
A heavy treasure, sphere on sphere.
Black ripe the fruit, with misty sheen,
It mellows with the waning year
And sweetens as the nights grow keen.

MARGARET ASHMUN

What Shall I Wear?

Chats on Self-Styling—1

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What shall I wear?"

The answer to this question is always important, for clothes are not superficialities but expressions of good taste, and of regard for those with whom one is associated.

Handsome clothes are necessary only to those women whose "crowd" buys from the expensive houses. Necessary to every one, however, are outfits appropriate to specific occasions, outfits carried through from the frock itself to the final touch—perhaps a brooch, perhaps a pair of gloves, perhaps a belt—with a sense of unity which results in an integrated ensemble. To achieve this on a limited budget is clever, but by no means impossible.

A few "rules" may be helpful:

(1) Never spend all your money on your frock, but spare enough for the accessories which will, so to speak, orchestrate the theme you have introduced in that initial item.

Your hat must correspond by repetition or harmonized contrast, to the color key struck. And, moreover, it must fall into the same classification as the dress. A formal hat with a sports costume, or a casual hat with an important coat means an effect destroyed. Pigskin gloves and flat-heeled shoes worn to a reception will completely undo the chic with which your satin or velvet, or broadcloth frock is cut, draped and trimmed. Nor will they look worse than dressy sandals under a raccoon swagger.

(2) If you do not wish to spend as much money as would be required to organize an ensemble entirely new, collect and examine the items which you feel must somehow be fitted into the scheme you are working out. If you possess a handbag that goes appropriately with a new pair of gloves which you have folded away, and a pair of shoes that will march along with about the same degree of formality, let these be the basis of your ensemble, and spend your money for a frock and hat that fall into their classification.

(3) Remember that it is better to wear an outfit which has been skillfully harmonized and unified, even though it is not the perfect type for the occasion, than to wear a frock that is the last word in what's what, together with the wrong stockings and a hat which has lost its smartness.

(4) Never buy items just because they are attractive or temptingly priced unless you see their relationship to complete outfits.

(5) Don't collect a great variety of outfits in each category unless you can also see your way toward working out at least one ensemble in each of the classes for which your business and social life calls.

(6) If the choice must be made, always under-dress in preference to over-dressing. A person less formally attired than the group she is with if her ensemble, of its kind, is well conceived and executed will never look absurd or vulgar, whereas an over-dressed woman inevitably lacks dignity.

I. C.

More Chats on Self-Styling will follow soon.

Perfumes From the Laboratory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time, not long ago, nearly 25 tons of violets and 10 tons of roses were required to produce a single ounce of the perfume oil of these flowers. At present perfumes are made only in part from flowers and herbs, the synthesizing, binding and fixing of odors being achieved through synthetic, odoriferous compounds manufactured out of coal tar.

By breaking down and recombining atoms chemists are able to create synthetic, highly perfumed oils which the flowers of the gardens refused to yield to old-time perfume fabricators. For example, lily of the valley and lilac defied all natural efforts made to extract their oils, whereas chemists are creating synthetically these delicious fragrances.

These discoveries have made vastly less expensive the manufacture of perfumes and have rendered them far less volatile.

Perfumes today are invariably composites of many odors, blended and made lasting by a "fixitive." Musk is one of the most effectual fixitives, but until the method was discovered of producing it synthetically, it had to be imported, if used, at fabulous expense from Tibet.

The mixing of odors is as logical as the mixing of flavors in foods. An odor undiluted in its sweetness would cloy us like a diet of candy. Sweet fragrances must be blended with those that are aromatic, acid or bitter. It is, moreover, a fact, that odors in themselves extremely disagreeable are used in many blends, thus losing their unpleasant quality and yet developing and strengthening the tender scent of sweet-smelling oils from favorite blossoms.

Gleanings From Her Florida Cook Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our introduction to the native dishes of Florida was "grits," a dried corn product or hominy, slightly coarser than cornmeal but not to be confused with the flaky hominy of Northern markets. The smile from Dixie sights for it is vain. In the humbler homes of the so-called "cracker" type it is an institution such as oatmeal porridge in Scotland, baked beans in Boston, frijoles in Mexico. The pot is ever on the fire; the dogs, chickens and even the ponies share the scrapings (usually well scorched).

In the more sophisticated Florida cuisine grits appears regularly with the meat course as a substitute for rice, potatoes, macaroni. Hour-long cooking in a double boiler develops its full flavor, producing a tasty dish. However, the true epicure substitutes milk for water by way of improving it. Served piping hot with butter or gravy, it is that for which the whole world has no substitute—in native estimation.

Leftover grits are molded and fried like cornmeal mush—in slices or cubes. Highly-browned cubes appear as an accompaniment to fried hare in the Seminole Restaurant, since they brown less readily than mush. It is well to dip them in egg and roll in crumbs before frying in deep fat.

Hoppin' John

Another dish, the mere mention of which sets Southern hearts longing for the old plantation, is Hoppin' John. This is a traditional combination of two plentiful Southern products—rice and cowpeas (the black-eyed variety). Rice is served frequently, with chicken and other meats, but this is by far its most popular role. "When we have rice we have peas and when we have peas we have rice," explains a five-year-old who already has learned that these two are inseparables.

The rice, as usual, is cooked without stirring in rapidly boiling, salted water so that each grain is separate, dry, fluffy. This is the foundation layer of the dish.

The nutty-flavored cowpeas—dried, canned or green (and occasionally obtainable in one form or another in Northern markets) complete the delectable combination. Thoroughly cooked in their own sauce and well-seasoned with bacon (usually the "white" bacon of the South), chopped onion and green pepper, they are served generously as a topping for the rice.

Greens

The land of cotton is also the land of greens. Marketing becomes a delight where so many succulent leaves seek to double for the solitary spinach of the North. There are mustard and kale, both delicious with the "white" bacon or salt pork; there are brussels sprouts and their "cracker" kinsmen, collards, also green cabbage; there are broccoli and tender young beet tops; and perhaps most unusual and memorable of all—tender young turnip tops cooked with the diced turnips and seasoned with bacon or ham hock.

Okra

Okra is as characteristic a Florida product as cowpeas and collards; in fact, these three are the basic trio that are to be found flourishing in "cracker" gardens throughout the long summer. A taste for it may need to be cultivated by the tourist. The tender half-grown pods are best for happy acquaintance. Washed, slimmed and sliced, they should be browned in a few tablespoons of bacon drippings in which a chopped onion has been browned previously; then cover with boiling water and cook until tender; season with salt and chili sauce. This may be served with rice or alone.

Garbanzos

An import which attracts the eye of the tourist in the Florida market is the chick pea or Garbanzo, source of the Cuban bean soup. Round, wrinkled, off-white, it resembles a nasturtium seed as much as anything. Soaked overnight and cooked with ham hock, it makes an exotic addition to our list of legumes. This base, well-seasoned with chopped onion, green pepper and potatoes, becomes the famous bean soup of Cuban cuisine.

Yams

Yams, "the potatoes" of Dixieland, now are available in most all Northern markets in their season. They are never tastier than when baked in their jacketa, "cracker" style. However, a delicious variation is offered when candied with butter, brown sugar, sliced lemon and orange.

F. H.

Praise for the Big Small Deeds

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glendale, Calif.

How often the average man or woman despairs of doing "something big" in the community. Generally, such people actually are doing much, but it seems so intangible they fail to realize what an influence they are. Yet anyone who maintains an actively harmonious home is responsible for a genuine achievement in his community. We sing praises to these unsung heroes and heroines who are so taken for granted!

To those who have knowingly and unknowingly helped to inspire us toward establishing a real home we wish to offer an idea that has proved helpful and practical in our case.

* * *

After eight years of being constantly transferred from city to city we were given the opportunity of building our home and starting a new business at the same time. Our cup seemed to be running over with joy for this good, causing us to share our home more fully with others.

Our budget seemed to allow so few extras it behooved us to adopt a plan for giving much with little outgo, financially speaking. We saw clearly what a great mistake it would be to wait for "things" before sharing our lovely gift. So the basis to work from became service, putting the accent somewhat on hospitality. Many opportunities came to us, as will come to all who are thus minded, but the following idea has brought the greatest good to the greatest number of people.

Quite regularly we invited different groups, averaging 10 to 16, to gather 'round the fireplace in winter or on the patio in summer. The time was spent in discussing various events, outdoor and indoor games, followed invariably by the singing of songs, old and new. Any who played instruments were invited to bring them along. Also we frequently arranged to attend dances, on a "dutch treat" basis, at one of the better public auditoriums.

* * *

We want to bring out that after the first six months of using this plan we made it a point to include at least one new person each time. At first, it seemed rather difficult, but upon opening our hearts wide enough we realized how many are hungry for just such wholesome gatherings. We cannot emphasize too strongly how satisfying it is to all concerned to include not only our friends but their comrades as well.

After almost three years can we doubt the success of the idea when we hear such expressions as: "Please include me again"; "I'd like to bring a friend"; "I'll bring something toward the refreshments"; "I had the time of my life"? Naturally, a few have dropped out for various reasons, though they cannot have failed to receive some benefit one way or another.

* * *

Again we sing praises to those who have established and maintained the spirit of love in their homes. Probably few will ever go down in history as great, but oh, what big small deeds they do!

(Oh yes, the "things" are slowly but surely being added.)

E. H. D.

A Friday Column

Gay Blooms for Winter Windows—And More Books

GARDENING

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many blooming plants that may be transplanted from the autumn garden for use indoors during the winter months.

Blue lobelias, for instance, taken from the borders and planted in small white pottery jars will be charming to use as low arrangements for a white and blue table setting. Then there is the light and airy nemesia, which comes in exquisite tones of lavender, purple, rose pink, and wine red. This plant likes the coolest room in the house and does well in an unheated sun porch.

Nasturtiums, of course, are good for indoor bloom. The golden gleam nasturtiums are particularly attractive in natural terra-cotta pots of Spanish design with pie-crust edge. The nasturtium requires poor soil. A rich mixture grows too many leaves and too few flowers. To grow nasturtiums for indoor use place broken crockery in the bottom of the pot and cover it with a loamy clay soil. Cut off sturdy slips from outdoor plants and firmly place four or five of them in each pot of soil. They should be kept fairly moist and in the shade until rooted, then they start to grow and send forth blossoms. This is a quicker method than growing them indoors from seeds. Also seedlings found under old plants and potted will blossom through the winter.

Daisy plants cut back will again start to blossom untiringly. The daisy plants are very artistic planted in yellow glazed pots. A plant of mint, one of chives and one of parsley in gay red pots will brighten any kitchen window. Highly glazed pots in a great variety of colors to match the rooms are available today and it is said the plants dry out less quickly in them than when planted in the plain porous clay pots.

The deep blue dwarf variety of ageratum makes one of the loveliest of potted house annuals. Another gay addition to the winter window garden is the charming midget marigold, Tagetes Signata pumila. The scraggly plants should be cut back after potting and new blooms will soon appear.

A symmetrical plant of double pink balsam potted from the garden will give almost as much delight as a small Azalea. Of course the Rose geranium should not be overlooked because of its fragrant leaves. The gray green leaves of the Plantain-lily, Hosta Sieboldiana, are very effective in the window garden and a clump from the garden can easily be potted for indoor beauty. Young petunia plants brought in now will bloom a good share of the winter.

All plants should be brought indoors before they are chilled or frosted.

L. S. M.

* * *

The Gardener's Bookshelf

"Your City Garden," by Margaret McKenny and E. L. D. Seymour (D. Appelton-Century Co. New York, $2.50). It is time, is it not, that the valiant garden makers of all the precious little walled-in city gardens, of the thrilling up-in-the-air penthouse gardens, of the gay town windowboxes and the interesting indoor underglass Wardian-case gardens, had a book all their own? Unless one has a friend who owns one of these specially interesting plots or spots, one seldom sees them.

Bobbing through a covered passage to a quaint restaurant one comes upon a charming patio tucked in below high buildings, yet owning its patch of city sky. Emerging, after an upward climb, upon an open roof, one is caught breathless between the wonder of skyscraper panorama and beauty of nodding flowers so many stories above the busy street. This book is good to read, if only to aid in appreciating these bits of city loveliness. And one always knows someone who would delight to own such a volume. The photographs are beautiful—the full-page, no-margin kind, and a veritable tour through the most charming of private gardens so seldom seen because so deliciously private. This is a practical book on how to make a garden in your particular city spot, and how to join others in making community gardens. So do not despair, You can always have some sort of one, even if only a bricked back passage lined with trellises and flowerboxes.

What a host of city dwellers who perhaps have felt they had to be content with one or two potted plants, will benefit by this helpful book. And Garden Clubs, here is a specialized volume that you, too, may wish to include in your library.

* * *

"As One Gardener to Another," by Lucy M. Ellis (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, $2.50). This is a practical talk from one who knows from experience. It talks about keeping borders bright, about making perennials really grow, about a garden which will almost run itself, about making a rock garden and a pool, even about flowers for market, all in a common-sense way that makes good reading, winter or summer. At the end is a planting calendar for east and for west (one of the few garden books that seems to remember the west!). We like the sketches, too, delightfully decorative chapter headings.

We especially like in this volume the interest shown in moths, butterflies, and birds. The chapter on Night Gardens takes the reader into a world seldom explored even by the average garden maker. In Birds for Any Garden one is likely to be so attracted by the author's personal experiences that inviting birds into one's own garden will be shifted to first place for another season. Original is the chapter on Flowers I Have Never Grown. Haven't we all of us such a list? But that is one of the chief "funs" of gardening—the things one intends to do someday. And if you have nursed along a small woodland or would like to learn how fine an idea it is to have a woodsy place on your own grounds, you will like the chapter on Small Woodlands.

Mrs. Ellis is a newspaper woman whose avocation is gardening. Quite a perfect combination, and since she is authoritative, it makes for a good book.

M. J. T.

(A Friday Column)

Cutting Frosted Cake

Before cutting a frosted cake, I put the knife in hot water, then wipe it carefully. This seems to prevent the cake from crumbling.

(Mrs.) A. P. M., Colorado

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The Home Forum

From April to December

PEOPLE have a curious way of worrying about what you do with your time. Particularly city people. This question seems to agitate them more than what you do with your money. Perhaps it all amounts to the same thing. In my case, their anxiety concerns many months spent in a small, primitive cabin on the Bay of Fundy shore. I go early and stay late.

"Heavens, won't it be dreadfully cold? And foggy there *now?*" These words may have been spoken in April when I was working my way, as inoffensively as possible, up through Connecticut and Massachusetts. "And you stay on and on into the fall. One can understand summer vacation weeks, but you're there for months on end. What *do* you do with your time?"

I answer indistinctly; "Oh, I'm busy enough." It has never seemed worth while going into the thing seriously. But, somehow, I feel like telling now. And the revelation can chime down through the ages or not—just according to good or poor chiming conditions.

* * *

ALL RIGHT, THEN. I watch the weather, forty miles of it. I know a *Shark's Mouth* when I see it. I know when white clouds curve down to a point in the sou'east, that the wind will either come out of that quarter, or the nor'east. I recognize "A Breeze in the Loft." (Just *Mares' Tails* to *you!*) I know that, when Northern Lights are jumping up the sky like Roman candles, there's likely to be "an easterly" next day. And I've seen stars shining through those swinging sheets of green and blue. I've seen that phantom brightness reflected on the mirrored flatness of the Bay. And that is something, my dear, worried friends, which takes up a deal of time in just sheer watching! I gulp with honest pity for Broadway gazers looking at garish electric signs.

So much for atmosphere. Now for a few practical matters. There is the question of keeping warm. Dry wood has been scarce this year, because little snow fell last winter; it was difficult for ox-sledges to get to the woods to haul out the loads. This is serious. I tramp up and down the narrow, hilly road trying to find someone who can spare me half a cord. At last a young fisherman agrees to sell me a little of his own hoard. It arrives next day in a somewhat shaky sedan, chained to the fore and aft bumpers; some of the sticks elegantly occupying the rear seat. The spectacle is slightly startling; but I learn, upon earnest inquiry, that the ox is away being shod.

Perhaps a slight digression may be permitted here. The young fisherman's mother often shoulders an axe herself. She weighs about a hundred and five; she is shy and furtive, since she considers this behavior unfeminine. She goes up to the woods and helps her son build fence. She helped her husband build a boat. It is a good boat, sloop and seaworthy. One afternoon she knocked down a kitchen wall, and rebuilt it during the week in another way more to her liking. *She* does a good bit with her time, too.

* * *

INEVITABLY THE CABIN plumbing requires attention. It has grown antic during the winter. The reason has been carefully explained to me. "When the frost comes out of the ground in the spring, Miss Tawmus, the cabin heaves. And when she heaves, she throws!" What could be more reasonable? Each March the building lurches out of position, yanking pipes, screw-bolts and connections with it.

I presently learn that the water (piped down from a mountain spring) cannot be turned on for ten days. A necessary piece of sanitary fitting must come from Saint John, across the Fundy. The packet runs twice a week, but you never count on getting anything the first trip. Besides, whatever part you order is usually wrong. The plumber lives twenty miles away and has no time, though he promises to come the first pleasant Sunday.

I haul three and four pails of water every day down from the main house. If I have enough in the tea-kettle, probably there's little to drink. If I indulge in a bot night bath, I'm sure to have just three teaspoonfuls left in the morning. But what of it? It's what I do with my time.

* * *

THEN, KNOWING THAT an easterly storm usually comes "on the back of" the season of high tides, I bend my back to the task of bringing in as many armfuls of wood as strength permits. I fill the old sea-chest. But it is not enough. The easterly squalls around the cabin for three days. The wood burns up like matches. I go out, in galoshes and raincoat, to bring in wet wood. I pile it to dry around the stove. Rather messy business, but I like it.

Lamps have to be trimmed and filled. Kerosene, at thirty cents a gallon, can be bought in the village. It is not, however, always in stock. If I'm too hard pressed, a neighbor, with immediate generosity, pours the precious fluid out of her own lamp into mine. I go home, lamp in hand, to a warm comfortable evening of reading. It all seems to mean more, somehow, than turning up a thermostat or pressing a button. You have been personally involved in making your own, homely happiness.

* * *

THEN, OF COURSE, there is the garden. When I first arrive in April, I kneel in the wet grass to see what plants have survived the winter. The delphiniums belong, by right of hardihood, to these bleak beautiful shores. Already they are spreading wide green hands above the ground. They come up bravely, though ice may still be at their roots.

The garden also "heaves and throws" in the spring. It has turned up, from subterranean stores, a whole new crop of very hard small stones. I get a trowel and dig and delve. Parts of red angleworms rise hideously and wave themselves in the air. A caterpillar loops off in gradual coils. Flat, noisesome bugs betake themselves hastily to other dark caverns. Ants teem.

Ah, there—Sweet William! Hi-di-ho . . .

Phlox! How-de-do . . . Old Fashioned Pinks! But my dearest loves have vanished. Those delicious cups which held, for a little while each day, the sun of afternoon. No Canterbury Bells. Not one!

I cut the grass. I paint the porch rail. I weed, as the weeks go on towards summer.

I listen to the screaming gulls, out where the pollock are breaking. I watch gray fog walk over the water until there is no sea. The mists drain through dark spruce boughs, and squeeze between crossed blades of grass. A wind comes pushing from behind. The world grows chill and ominous. At once the fog horn begins its rich bellowing from the Point.

The weeks wear away. Full summer. Hot yellow sun. Blue water. Cool nights. And, after full summer, fall. Higher winds. More wood. More kerosene. Vicious storms of rain. Days when it is difficult to beat my way up to the road. I sigh each morning as I emerge from a warm bed. The living-room is very cold. The tea-kettle is cold. The stove is nothing but a squat, black mockery. Probably the roof has leaked during the night. A fine wide rivulet meanders from under the front door.

* * *

ALL RIGHT. I get to work. In an hour the place looks and feels comfortable. First-hand enjoyment from first-hand effort. Do not begrudge these trifling joys.

A day comes when the west wind is so violent, so exaggerated, that I am obliged to hang a heavy blanket over the door to keep out draughts. I dive and plunge into it every time I enter or leave the cabin. I'm wound up like a squaw. The whole thing is of the utmost inconvenience.

And when, on rare occasions, I'm out at night, and come home alone, I try to remember that the houses, the path, the trees are really there just the same as in the daytime. It is hard to believe. The world sounds as if it were breaking to pieces about me. The whole Bay of Fundy might well be tipped up on its side, running down in crashing cataracts of tumult. I am cheered by the thought that the cabin is securely anchored to the ground by the stone chimney. I reach it and stand a moment, clinging to the step-rail before going in.

Then, of course, between gales and so forth, I do some work of my own. In fact, I earn a living by it . . . in a manner of speaking.

And this, dear, anxious friends, is a little of what I do with my time!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

A Rainbow On The Ground

ABOUT eight o'clock this morning I witnessed a remarkable phenomenon. I was on my way to Ball's Hill and had just passed Bensen's house when I noticed that his pasture was almost as white as if covered with snow. For an instant I thought of hoar frost, but although there had been a heavy white frost at daybreak it had melted everywhere before I had left the Farm.

On reaching the pasture and walking out into it, I found that the closely cropped grass was everywhere overspread with spiders' webs and that these, thickly coated with dew or rather melted hoar frost, gave the field its rather wintry aspect. Thus far I had been advancing nearly toward the sun; but, happening to turn in the opposite direction, what was my astonishment and delight to perceive a rainbow, starting at my feet or rather about a yard to the left of them and extending, *on the surface of the ground*, entirely across the field, curving gently to the left. It differed in no way from the rainbows one sees in the heavens save that its colors were all slightly duller or more subdued and overlaid, apparently, by a sheen or polish which was sufficiently bright to somewhat dazzle my eyes. The width of the belt of colors near my feet was about fifteen inches and this was evenly maintained quite across the field. As I moved forward towards the east, the bow of course moved with me, but its base was ever about three feet to the rear (i. e. westward) of where I stood. The sun all the while was shining brightly but through a very slight, steam-like mist, which overspread the landscape.—From "October Farm," by WILLIAM BREWSTER (Cambridge: Harvard University Press).

City Motor Ride

Now, when the droning motor is loud and the wheels
run noisily over asphalt, remember
the louder noise of surf, the break
of giant waves against headlands.
There are fields too and a wide sky
and slopes of climbing aster and goldenrod.
Now, in this sea of towers, remember
the measureless growth of grass—
the fabulous country of summer.

HAROLD VINAL

Mounting the Stairs of Music

Mourning the stairs of music, light he dwells
Upon the windy battlements of air;
Attuned to symphony, he is aware
That all the domes and temples stand with bells.

Before him lies the walls and citadels
Of a forgotten city. Leaning there,
He marks the caravans return and where
The women lave their pitchers in the wells.

And now the lands are driven forth; communion
Rings out upon the bearded lips of one
Who leads his household, by the gate astir;

Kneeling his God across the alien sands,
Yonah the second with his mighty son
Departs the gold and ivories of Ur.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in The Conquistar Sesseres Monroe

TURKISH CUP OF PORCELAIN

This cup is of Armenian ware made at Kutaiah, in the eighteenth or nineteenth century. It is porcelain with a design of foliage, blue, yellow, red and black, on a ground of light greenish blue.

In a Cuban Patio

THE mayor of Trinidad, whom we met through the friendly offices of the political lady's brother, was one of those blue-eyed Cubans who seem such strange and charming freaks of nature in a sloe-eyed race. His eyes were like two sapphire lamps, clear, luminous, Nordic, in a swarthy Latin face. They fascinated me so that I could hardly keep from staring at him. In an eager yet diffident way, as if conscious that his educational background was full of open spaces, he showed us Trinidad, and we warmed mightily to this city. The cobbled streets, sloping up and down to meet the contours of the hills, wriggle like eels, and one is told that they were purposely twisted to make pirate raids easier to obstruct. I suppose this is a myth but the effect adds charm to the present picture. This is heightened by the multicolored plaster houses, dull pink, tan, baby blue, burnt amber, mauve, coral. One needs the color vocabulary of a silk stocking manufacturer to do justice to the houses of Trinidad, but even that could not convey a hint of the rich red roof tiles, tinted by the slow-working patina of time. Ornate window grilles in iron and wood add a touch of aristocratic grace which could hardly be imitated by the cleverest antique faker of today. . . .

An admirable feature of Cuban homes, like those of Andalusia, and notably Seville, is that the best is kept for use and not for show. The interiors are often luxurious, even though the exteriors may give no hint of this. Such a characteristic is the more remarkable in a race which likes superficial show, as indicated by the finery parades on Sunday evenings. A Cuban's home is his castle and it is by no means easy to enter it, as any American in Cuba soon learns. I was in close daily contact for weeks with a good Cuban friend in Havana, lunching with him, chatting intimately, riding round the island with him, but never came close to seeing the inside of his home except by a ruse. I left my hat in his car one day and went to his house to get it. Even this did not work. The butler brought it to me at the door and said: "Here is your hat, Señor. It is unfortunate that no one is at home."

In Trinidad the unexpected happened. We were invited to tea in the patio of the town treasurer's house. . . .

The patio life, as lived in Andalusia and Cuba, must be thoroughly delightful, a garden life, absolutely shut off from the traffic and confusion outside. This particular patio was adorned with fine *acalifa* trees (called "turkeys' wattles" in local slang), the blossoms being red, cloth-like tassels depending, on the average, fully fourteen inches from their stems.

As heirlooms, many pedigreed homes in Cuba possess antique hurricane lamps and one or two of them were in evidence in the spacious drawing room of Señor Meyer Cantero. They are graceful glass vases perhaps two feet high and having at the bottom a single candle. They say that the most violent wind could not extinguish the welcoming gleam of a hurricane lamp.

Our Trinidad tea was a gracious phenomenon in a town that has inherited its graces from a noble line of ancestors.—From "Cuban Tapestry," by STANLEY A. CLARK (New York: McBride).

Armor for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS of Nazareth came bringing to the world a new concept of brotherhood, cooperation, reciprocity. He taught that no longer should mankind render "an eye for an eye," and bade his followers love not only those who loved them, but all. He said (Matthew 5:44), "Love your enemies, . . . do good to them that hate you." Some might think this an infirm law—that the expression of love and forgiveness is weakness. Some are afraid to show leniency, lest another take advantage of them. Others are hesitant to arbitrate, lest conciliation be one-sided and partial. Yet no one can study the life of the master Christian without recognizing his power and authority. There was nothing faint-hearted about him, although he used no worldly weapons, but practiced and preached the law of Love.

In commenting on the commandment, "Love one another, as I have loved you," the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 18), "No estrangement, no emulation, no deceit, enters into the heart that loves as Jesus loved." Then she asks, "Beloved, how much of what he did are we doing?"

Wars have been common because men have allowed material sense, greed, egotism, selfish ambition, and fear to prevail. Much progress has been made since the olden days when Deity was known as "a man of war," a tribal god to be worshiped with fear. A wise man proclaimed (Proverbs 20:3), "It is an honour for a man to cease from strife." Love only can liberate the world. Desire for tranquil, amicable relations with one another is becoming widespread. It is a joy to see the prayer for peace taking possession of families, communities, and nations. World peace will be the far-reaching result of individual love for God which is so deep and pure that it includes all mankind. Indeed, one cannot rightly worship God without practicing loving-kindness to his brother.

Paul, who had himself been redeemed and completely regenerated from a life of strife, narrowness, and persecution of innocent persons, stated definitely that our weapons "are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." Later, reminding the Ephesians of the nature of their equipment "against the wiles of the devil," he told them to put on "the whole armour of God." One of the captions at the top of the chapter in one Bible reads: "The complete armour of a Christian."

"Girt about with truth"—recognizing and rejoicing in spiritual sonship as taught in Christian Science—one goes forth with confidence quelled over his own thinking. Wearing "the breastplate of righteousness," we find that right thinking is always more effective than wickedness, that love is greater than wrath and will eventually be victorious, regardless of how domineering or influential error seems to be. To be "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace" is to put God first. It requires self-improving qualities—resolution and self-discipline, relinquishment of material desires, aims, and fears. Faith by which to quench "the fiery darts of the wicked" is an essential quality. It includes trust, confidence in good, hope, love. Who would not exchange the carnage of material warfare for this equipment, this armor of Love, with its untold power and dominion, and have the world transformed by the renewing of individual thought!

"The helmet of salvation" may be regarded as the understanding of God and of man as His reflection which is able to demonstrate Truth as supreme over the clamor of evil. Paul mentioned as the last item of the Christian's equipment "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." What better, more dynamic weapon can we have than this? What adequate protection, what friendly living, would result if every world citizen lovingly wielded this "sword"! World peace would be an assured fact.

Quarrels and strife result because we have believed in enemies. Christian Science teaches that enemies are not people, that evil is not a person. Evil is false belief, and wrong thoughts are our only enemies, for they would attempt to deface the Christ-image. Matter and evil beliefs are inseparable. Greed, dishonesty, human will, and hate are the inevitable result of choosing evil, material thoughts. Rejecting these scientifically, we come into our rightful heritage, expressing the perfection of the one perfect Maker. When Spirit is understood to be infinite Love, just, ever present, "no respecter of persons," then men will experience health, progress, and normal living, for this is the birthright of the children of God.

All that Paul had counted as gain was laid aside, and what victories were his through the power of Christ! If every person on earth today were to arm himself with "the whole armour of God"—the understanding of Truth and Love—there would be no need for other armaments, and reciprocity, co-operation, and peace would be established. Funds formerly used to finance wars could be diverted to education and improvement, for the only cost of these armaments would be the relinquishment of hate, pride, and fear, and the exquisite reward—the kingdom of heaven on earth! Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

L'Armure pour tous

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

JESUS de Nazareth présentait au monde un nouveau concept de la fraternité, de la coopération, de la réciprocité. Il enseignait que le genre humain ne devait plus rendre "œil pour œil"; il enjoignait à ses disciples d'aimer tous les hommes, et non pas seulement ceux qui les aimaient. Voici ses paroles (Matthieu 5:44): "Aimez vos ennemis... faites du bien à ceux qui vous haïssent." D'aucuns penseront peut-être que cette loi est débile—qu'exprimer l'amour et le pardon dénote la faiblesse. Certains craignent de se montrer cléments, parce qu'on abuserait, pensent-ils, de leur bonté. D'autres hésitent à choisir les voies conciliatoires, de peur que l'arbitrage ne soit partial. Cependant quiconque analyse la vie du Chrétien par excellence peut reconnaître son pouvoir et son autorité. Le Maître n'était nullement pusillanime; mais loin d'employer les armes matérielles, il pratiquait et prêchait la loi de l'Amour.

Au sujet du commandement: "Aimez-vous les uns les autres, comme je vous ai aimés," Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, fait ce commentaire (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, p. 18): "Aucune aliénation, aucune rivalité, aucun mensonge n'entre dans le cœur qui aime comme Jésus aimait." Puis elle ajoute: "Bien-aimés, dans quelle mesure faisons-nous ce qu'il a fait?"

Si les guerres ont été fréquentes, c'est parce que les hommes ont laissé prévaloir le sens matériel, la convoitise, l'égotisme, l'ambition personnelle, la crainte. Les progrès ont néanmoins été considérables depuis les anciens temps où la Divinité était tenue pour "un vaillant guerrier," un dieu tribal qu'il fallait adorer avec crainte. Le sage a déclaré (Proverbes 20:3): "C'est une gloire pour l'homme de s'abstenir des disputes." L'amour est la seule chose qui puisse libérer le monde. On voit se répandre le désir d'avoir avec son prochain des relations paisibles et bienveillantes. Quelle joie de constater que les familles, les sociétés, les peuples apprennent à prier pour la paix! Quand les hommes aimeront Dieu d'un amour si pur et si profond qu'il embrassera tout le genre humain, nous verrons paraître la paix universelle, ce résultat d'une immense portée. Au fait, il est impossible de bien adorer Dieu sans faire preuve de bonté envers son prochain.

Après une carrière marquée par les conflits, l'étroitesse, la persécution des innocents, Paul avait été racheté et sa régénération avait été complète; lui-même dit catégoriquement que nos armes "ne sont point charnelles, mais elles sont puissantes, par la vertu de Dieu, pour renverser les forteresses." Plus tard, rappelant aux Ephésiens quelle sorte d'armure leur permettrait de résister aux "embûches du Diable," il leur écrit: "Revêtez-vous de toutes les armes de Dieu." Dans une des versions de la Bible, l'en-tête du chapitre contient à ce sujet la mention suivante: "L'armure complète du chrétien."

Ayant pris "la vérité pour ceinture"—reconnaissant avec joie la filialité spirituelle enseignée par la Science Chrétienne—le lutteur exerce sur son propre penser un empire conscient. "Revêtus de la cuirasse de justice," nous constatons que le penser juste est toujours plus efficace que la malice; l'amour est plus grand que la colère et finira par être victorieux, même si l'erreur paraît extrêmement influente et tyrannique. Avoir "pour chaussure... le zèle que donne l'Evangile de paix," c'est mettre Dieu avant tout. Ceci requiert des qualités qui concourent au perfectionnement de l'individu—la fermeté, l'empire sur soi-même, l'abandon des désirs, des objectifs et des craintes matériels. La foi qui permet d'éteindre "les traits enflammés du Malin" est une qualité essentielle impliquant la sécurité, la confiance dans le bien, l'espérance, l'amour. Qui ne voudrait échanger le carnage des guerres matérielles contre cet équipement, cette armure de l'Amour, dont la puissance et la maîtrise sont incommensurables? Qui ne voudrait voir le monde se transformer par le renouvellement de la pensée individuelle?

Nous pouvons admettre que le "casque du salut" représente la compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme, reflet de Dieu—compréhension grâce à laquelle on démontre que la Vérité prévaut sur toutes les clameurs du mal. Enfin, la dernière chose que Paul mentionne dans l'équipement du chrétien, c'est "l'épée de l'Esprit, c'est-à-dire la Parole de Dieu.' Pouvons-nous avoir une arme meilleure et plus puissante que celle-là? Si tous les citoyens du monde maniaient avec amour cette "épée," il en résulterait une protection complète, une bienveillance qui transformerait notre vie. Dès lors la paix mondiale serait une certitude.

Les querelles et les luttes proviennent de ce que nous avons cru aux ennemis. La Science Chrétienne enseigne que les ennemis ne sont pas des gens, que le mal n'est point une personne. Le mal est une fausse croyance, et les pensées fallacieuses sont nos seuls ennemis, car elles cherchent à dégrader l'image-Christ. La matière et les mauvaises croyances sont inséparables. La convoitise, la déloyauté, l'opiniâtreté, la haine résultent inévitablement des pensées matérielles et mauvaises qu'ont choisies les mortels. Si nous rejetons scientifiquement ces pensées, nous prenons possession de notre héritage légitime, exprimant la perfection du seul créateur parfait. Quand ils comprendront que l'Esprit est l'Amour infini, juste, toujours présent, qui "ne fait pas acception de personnes," les hommes goûteront la santé, le progrès, la vie normale auxquels ont droit les enfants de Dieu.

Paul abandonna tout ce qui avait d'abord été pour lui un gain; et que de victoires il remporta grâce à la puissance du Christ! Si dès à présent sur la terre chacun s'armait de "toutes les armes de Dieu"—la compréhension de la Vérité et de l'Amour—les autres armements deviendraient inutiles; la réciprocité, la coopération, la paix s'établiraient. Les fonds qu'on employait autrefois pour la guerre pourraient servir à l'instruction et à des améliorations désirables, car les nouveaux armements ne coûteraient pas autre chose que l'abandon de la haine, de l'orgueil, de la crainte; ils apporteraient par contre cette précieuse récompense: le royaume des cieux sur la terre! Mrs. Eddy déclare (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 210): "Les bonnes pensées sont une armure impénétrable; revêtus de ces armes, vous êtes à l'abri des attaques de l'erreur quelle qu'en soit la nature. Et non seulement vous êtes en sécurité, mais tous ceux sur qui reposent vos pensées en bénéficient."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Toadflax and Yarrow

OLD-FASHIONED "butter-and-eggs"
Holding up its cheerful little spires of orange and yellow,
And sturdy white yarrow,
Aromatic-leaved—
They seem refreshed and not uncontent
In a glossy Mexican pitcher of dark green.

Common wayside plants
With the dust of the road upon them—
They are like some individuals I know
Whose unassuming worth is not at first apparent,
Yet whose serene simplicity keeps them undismayed
By life's droughts and dust.

DOLORES CARNES

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O'Hara Is Held For Grand Jury On Libel Charge

'Probably Guilty,' Judge Rules After Testimony at West Warwick

$5000 Bail Is Set

Receivership Hearing Is Expected to Be Next Step in Quarrel

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17 (AP) —Judge James W. Leighton, in West Warwick Fourth District Court today, found Walter E. O'Hara, managing director of Narragansett Park, probably guilty of criminal libel and ordered him held for the grand jury in $5000.

The phrase "probably guilty" is used in Rhode Island court procedure to denote that the judge found probable cause to hold Mr. O'Hara on the complaint, which arose from a story in Mr. O'Hara's paper, the Providence Star-Tribune, calling Gov. Robert E. Quinn a "liar."

The grand jury meets the fourth Monday in October.

Before the court made its finding, Edward T. Hogan, counsel for the race track owner, made a motion for dismissal on the ground that the State had not proved its case against the defendant.

He contended no evidence was presented that Mr. O'Hara published the statements attributed to him.

Evidence Is Cited

Judge Leighton, denying the motion, asserted there was evidence before the court of a stenographic record of a Race Commission hearing Sept. 3 in which Mr. O'Hara said he was sole owner of the Providence Star-Tribune.

The court said this fact, and also that "statements in the charges were quoted statements," was sufficient to proceed with the case.

Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, friend of Mr. O'Hara and foe of Governor Quinn, sat in the courtroom with Mrs. O'Hara. The turfman-publisher was seated with his attorneys.

After the court ruling, Mr. O'Hara left the building, the original $5000, supplied by Mayor McCoy at the time of Mr. O'Hara's arrest on the libel charge being held for bail in the present case.

The state's case was presented by West Warwick's town solicitor, Joseph R. McKanna, aided by Michael De Ciantis, chief of the division of public utilities, who represented Governor Quinn. The hearing was held in a lodge hall, which was crowded with townspeople.

Chief of Police Louis Pelletier of West Warwick preferred the charges, while testimony that he bought a copy of the Star-Tribune on Sept. 9 was given by Deputy Chief William Mailloux. The paper was entered as an exhibit.

Storekeepers Testify

Several storekeepers testified that they sold copies of the paper, while Henry F. Miller Jr., West Warwick patrolman, said he bought eight copies. Miller testified that he took one headline to mean Governor Quinn was becoming insane.

Miss Agnes Gibson, court stenographer who took testimony Sept. 3 when O'Hara was before the Racing Commission on charges he intimidated a steward at Narragansett Park, read from her notes that Mr. O'Hara, in answer to a question, said, "I am sole owner (of the Star-Tribune).

$29,000 Land Award Is Upheld by Court

In Boston Today

Turnpike Property Held Not Too High

A $29,000 land damage case, which has stirred the State House at Boston for five months, ended today with victory for the gasoline station proprietor who sold his land along the Newburyport Turnpike to the State.

Judge James C. Donnelly upheld the award of $29,018 by the State Department of Public Works and dismissed the protests of Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and the Executive Council, who had said the price was exorbitant.

Judge Donnelly declared the only question before him was whether there had been fraud in the award. Since there was no evidence of fraud, the award must be upheld, he said. His decision was heard by Lieut. Gov. Kelly and other state officials in Suffolk Superior Court.

The sum, therefore, will be paid to Rebecca Checkoway and Harry Willar, who own the lot in Newbury formerly used as a gas station and which was purchased by the State for the widening of Newburyport turnpike.

Submission of the contract to the executive council last April precipitated a bitter verbal fight between Mr. Kelly and Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, in which personalities were exchanged and the Lieutenant Governor called the award a "steal from the taxayers." Mr. Coakley defended the award.

The council vetoed the contract as excessive after hearing testimony of several real estate experts, but the State Supreme Court ruled on July 1 that the council had no veto power. The present appeal to the Superior Court then was taken.

Judge Is Upheld In Election Case

Two weeks ago, Judge Thomas H. Connelly of the Brighton District Court dismissed a petition for an election inquest into alleged corrupt practices during the election campaign of Daniel H. Coakley Jr. as Representative from Brighton.

Today, the full bench of the Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Brighton judge by dismissing a similar petition brought before it by James J. Erwin of Everett. The petition, among other things, charged that more than the legal amount of money was spent and that Daniel C. Coakley Sr. had sent out campaign literature on state stationery in violation of the corrupt practices act.

In dismissing the petition, the Court declared that "it could not be said that any person could compel the holding of an election inquest" and that "the most this court could do would be to force a judge of the district court to exercise his discretion." And Judge Connelly had already exercised his discretion on the election held last March.

French Phone Fee To End Dec. 31

No more monthly charges on French hand telephones after Dec. 31, is the announcement by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company today.

At the same time, the company exhibited to members of the Massachusetts Utility Commission a new type of telephone instrument known as the combined hand-set with bell-box reduced in size and placed in the base of the instrument itself.

A limited supply of the new sets will be available for installations next year.

Auditor General Assails Train Cut

Decision of the trustees of the New Haven Railroad to discontinue 49 suburban trains and to close 15 little-used stations on the Old Colony branches in southeastern Massachusetts was sharply attacked today by State Auditor-General Thomas H. Buckley.

At a second hearing before the Public Utilities Commission in the State House, Mr. Buckley declared:

"The sins of omission have finally caught up with the owners of the Old Colony Railroad. The road never has made the slightest effort to attract commuters. If it would add more trains, instead of discontinuing 49, and speed up the schedules, it would attract additional commuters."

The auditor-general was one of numerous state and local public officials who protested yesterday and today against the reduced service to be effective Sept. 26. Despite the protests, it is believed unlikely the commission will halt the changes. In fact, the road trustees announced that a further reduction in service "will have to follow."

A plea to reconsider the discontinuance of the present single train from Boston to Provincetown was made by State Representative E. Hayes Small, of Truro, "Don't leave us out in the woods without any trains," he pleaded, saying that express and mail service would be hard hit on the lower end of Cape Cod by the change.

Railroad Earnings Declared Vital

Out of the second-day sessions of the Association of Massachusetts Savings Banks at the New Ocean House in Swampscott today came an emphatic plea for public and governmental recognition of the need for adequate earnings by the entire railroad structure of the nation.

Sounding the plea before 1000 local banking officials, Fairman R. Dick, adviser on finance and credit of the Association of American Railroads, warned that current changes in capitalization, effected by reorganizations of lines, would not bring the roads back to their feet unless "sound credit conditions are restored by bringing earnings up to a point where they will level off the debt ratio."

Mr. Dick asserted that great danger rested in the attitude that reorganizations could effect recovery of railroads regardless of earnings. Reorganizations, he said, seem to be predicated upon the idea of obtaining more credit for improvements with little consideration for earnings.

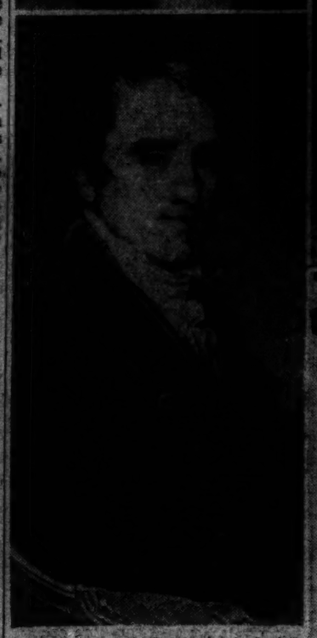
Rain for Month Above Normal

Although a murky-looking sky greeted Constitution Day paraders as they lined up for the four-mile march through Boston, the weather man glanced up from his instruments this noon to predict that rain would hold off long enough to keep the streets dry for all afternoon celebrations.

Out over the western part of Massachusetts and New York, the weather prognosticator saw heavy banks of clouds rolling eastward with the promise of cloudy and cooler atmospheres, if not some rain, by nightfall and continuing cool and cloudy tomorrow.

Rainfall this month was recorded at 3.02 inches or 1.20 inches above normal.

Massachusetts Plays Role in 150 Years of Constitution



Left—Benjamin Lincoln (Upper) and Fisher Ames, Members of the State Ratifying Convention.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency
CHARLES F. HURLEY
GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

1937

There comes a time in the life of every nation when its citizens must decide whether they shall be governed by the whims and caprices of men or by laws and principles which they hold to be fundamental to their existence and the existence of civilized mankind.

When like crisis confronted our forefathers, they chose unhesitatingly to govern themselves in accordance with those principles which would best insure them against the tyranny of individual's will and power; and for eight years they fought with the valor, determination and zeal of men who would and did give their all for a magnificent principle.

Our Constitution in its words and in the history of its writing and ratification is the documentary crystallization of the great faith of a great people that there is no individual welfare without public welfare. That these principles were sound and consonant with the innermost aspirations of our nation is witnessed by the endurance of this our charter of civilized living.

Therefore, Whereas, the Constitution of the United States was signed on September 17, 1787 and had by June 21, 1788 been ratified by the necessary number of States and,

Whereas, George Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States on April 30, 1789, I, Charles F. Hurley, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hereby designate Friday, September 17, 1937 as

Constitution Day

and call upon all our institutions of learning and public buildings to close at twelve o'clock midday; and request the co-operation of our private business, industrial and mercantile establishments to the end that our citizens may enjoy the greatest possible measure of enjoyment in the observance of this great day, and I further designate the period from September 17, 1937 to April 30, 1939, as one in which the citizens of this Commonwealth shall commemorate the ratification of the Constitution and of the inauguration of the first President under that Constitution.

I urge that this period be marked by fitting observances in our public schools and elsewhere, so that the significance of this period in our history may be made manifest to all our citizens.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

CHARLES F. HURLEY.

By His Excellency the Governor,
FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By a Staff Photographer; Courtesy Massachusetts Historical Society

Center Above—A Typical Parade Passes State House in Boston. Below—Text of Governor Hurley's Constitution Day Proclamation.

Vital Role Taken For Constitution By Massachusetts

Massachusetts turned the tide that might have defeated ratification of the United States Constitution. This fact, recalled today in connection with celebrations of the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Constitution, is contained in the records of a Boston convention that teetered precariously for nearly a month before it finally came to a vote in support of the new document on Feb. 6, 1788.

At the same time, the compromise by which the State's ratifying vote was obtained embodied the first presentation of a proposed set of amendments which grew by the action of other states into the Bill of Rights early attached to the Constitution.

Five states of the 13 had ratified when the Massachusetts convention met in January after the completion of the proposed frame of government at Philadelphia the preceding Sept. 17. Those were Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia and Connecticut. In them the Federalists had been sure of their majorities and had rather rushed ratification through.

But when the delegates gathered in Boston (incidentally, Maine was still a part of Massachusetts then) it was found by informal polls that probably a majority were against acceptance of the new form of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

New England's Pulp Industry Faces Revival

Use of Hardwoods Opens New Field, Research Head Says

Training for Jobs

Hook Urges Industrial Courses in Schools to Prepare Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANGELEY LAKES, Maine, Sept. 17.—In this sheltered countryside of woodlands and hills that roll gently into deep Maine lakes the New England Council gathered for its forty-eighth quarterly meeting today to discuss the following two trenchent subjects:

1. The prospect of a revival of New England's pulp business.

2. A program to introduce industrial training for youth in the public schools, a modification, in a way, of the old Yankee apprenticeships.

Pulp for high-grade paper and as a base stock for rayon can now be made from hardwoods, George A. Richter, research chief of the Brown Company of Berlin, N. H., announced to the council.

The importance of this new discovery to the New England property owner—the farmer, the timber man and the larger pulp interests—is far-reaching, Mr. Richter stated. Heretofore woodlands have been evaluated on the basis of softwoods only and hardwoods were "considered almost worthless—in fact, a nuisance." Now, Mr. Richter potnted out, many a woodland that has long been depleted of spruce "can once more be turned into cash."

Two Years of Research

The announcement of this discovery follows two years of research and experiment and three more years of practical application by the Brown Company, the speaker said.

That the product is a success is attested by the new business which the company has built up, Mr. Richter said—a business of daily manufacture and sale of approximately 200 tons of hardwood fiber. "More than half of that total enters the rayon field and the remainder finds ready acceptance in the paper industry. Needless to say both the processes and the products are well covered by patents."

The outlets and markets for such new pulp are large, he continued. Substantial tonnage is now being shipped both to Europe and Asia.

Calls Supply Perpetual

New England has practically a "perpetual supply" of hardwood for such a process Mr. Richter emphasized, for "hardwood grows more rapidly than spruce and the replacement crops appear in a shorter space of years."

"There is yet another possibility," the research chief declared. That is "an economical usage of thousands of tons of trimming and waste that accompany most of the hardwood operations in the many small woodworking plants throughout northern New England. . . . It is expected that sooner or later the wood-working wastes in many of these small plants will be turned to good and profitable use."

Turning from this report of progress and accomplishment, the council applauded James W. Hook, president of the council, in his plea for co-operation between "New England employees and New England schools" in preparing the 640,000 youngsters of this region for opportunities of work.

Obligations of Industry

"Can anyone deny that an obligation rests upon us, the managers and job-givers, to absorb this never-ending host of youngsters into self-respecting positions where they may become useful citizens?" Mr. Hook asked. Several at the gathering interpreted this as a suggestion that New England industries must help to solve the problem of relief.

"The lack of co-operation between employing units and the schools in preparing youngsters for work opportunities," Mr. Hook stated, "is due to indifference on the part of employers to the efforts that grade and high schools are putting forward to prepare the youngsters and guide them into channels of occupation that best suit them. How little is done to give the youngsters in the class

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Thousands Hail Constitution Day In Boston Parade

Bands blared, flags flew and men marched in old Boston town today as this historic Hub of much of the activity that led to the writing of the Constitution and its ratification celebrated the signing of that document in Constitution Hall, Philadelphia, 150 years ago today.

Touching the keynote of today's observances, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, during a nation-wide broadcast at 12:30 this afternoon, declared that the citizens of Massachusetts welcomed "this opportunity to once again affirm our unswerving allegiance to the magnificent document framed by our forefathers, which gives us in America a form of government unsurpassed and unequaled on the face of the earth."

Most business establishments and all schools closed early to allow a throng which the Governor estimated might reach 1,000,000 persons, to view the parade, which proceded down Beacon street past the State House reviewing stand, down Park street, up Tremont and out Columbus avenue, disbanding at Dartmouth street. An estimated 50,000, comprising army, navy, and private military groups, had prepared to march, and finishing touches were put on many attractive floats this morning, making them ready for the start of the parade at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Because of the length of the parade—taking four hours to pass a given point—it was held doubtful whether it would be completed before nightfall, so National Guard units had flood lights ready to illuminate the street in front of the reviewing stand.

Governor Hurley's reviewing stand was in front of the State House. Among the distinguished guests he had invited were Mrs. Grace Coolidge, widow of President Calvin Coolidge, and James Roosevelt, son of the President.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's reviewing stand was on Tremont street, near West street, while the reviewing stand for Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chief marshal, was on Columbus avenue near Dartmouth street.

Today's celebrations, which began with a band concert on the Common at noon, will end with a fireworks display, also on the Common, following the parade at 8:30 tonight.

Right (Upper)—Float of Boston Park Department in Parade; Gov. James Bowdoin (Upper) and Theodore Sedgwick, Members of the State Ratifying Convention.

Rural Power Funds Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The Rural Electrification Administration has announced an additional allotment of $100,000 to the Farmers Rural Utilities, Inc., Bowling Green, Va. The allotment will be used to construct 100 miles of line to serve 350 additional users of power in Hanover, Caroline, King and Queen, Louisa, Orange and Spotsylvania counties.

Governor Cross Pays Tribute to Constitution

HARTFORD Conn., Sept. 17 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross called upon the American people today to preserve the Federal Constitution which, he said, embodies "those fundamental laws under which we and our ancestors have long lived and thrived."

The Governor presided at a Constitution Day program, devoting most of his address to an historical review of the Constitutional Convention.

Racing and Politics in R. I. Spotlight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17—The battle between Walter E. O'Hara, managing director of the Narrangansett Racing Association and publisher of the Providence Star-Tribune, and Gov. Robert E. Quinn's state administration developed with increasing intensity this week and overshadowed all other happenings in Rhode Island.

The fight that started unexpectedly two weeks ago when the State Division of Racing ordered Mr. O'Hara removed as an officer of the race track association has grown into a fight to the finish with the Governor's political future as well as the future of the race track hanging in the balance. Charges, counter-charges and a variety of court

The Week in Rhode Island

actions have made the dispute a complicated affair.

The State Division of Racing has accused Mr. O'Hara of being unfitted to operate the huge track at Pawtucket. Mr. O'Hara, through his Providence newspaper, has accused the Governor of making the dispute a personal affair. The Governor has countered by bringing suits for criminal libel against the publisher.

Mr. O'Hara won a victory when he took his case to the Supreme Court and a ruling was made that the State Division was without authority to order Mr. O'Hara expelled as an officer of the association. Meanwhile, the State Division is conducting its own hearings and has threatened to revoke the track's license if Mr. O'Hara is not ousted as an officer.

After an audit of the race track's books by State auditors, Governor Quinn charged that Mr. O'Hara personally had wagered between $35,000 and $40,000 daily through the pari-mutuels at the track and through these activities had lost $65,000 in the first 18 days of the current racing meet. The Governor questioned how Mr. O'Hara, whose salary as managing director of the track is only $50,000 annually, could afford to wager so heavily.

From other sources the suggestion was made that Mr. O'Hara had been wagering heavily to increase the size of the daily wager total at the track in an effort to improve the track's standing and raise the price of its stock.

Meanwhile one of the stockholders of the track was reported preparing to institute bankruptcy proceedings to put the track into receivership.

Governor Quinn has charged that Mr. O'Hara is an undesirable citizen and has declared he will work to put Mr. O'Hara out of the State. Mr. O'Hara has retorted that the Governor and other politicians have started the fight in a drive to get control of the track for themselves.

Mr. O'Hara's personal differences with the Governor go back to the election campaign of last year when Mr. O'Hara supported Thomas P. McCoy, now Mayor of Pawtucket, for Governor. McCoy failed to get the nomination of the Democratic Party and Governor Quinn was elected easily, despite the O'Hara-McCoy opposition.

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Saturday fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming northwesterly.

Vermont: Generally fair and slightly cooler tonight, Saturday fair.

All other New England States—Partly cloudy and cooler tonight, Saturday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming northwest, overcast tonight, generally fair on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	70	Minneapolis	44	64
Bermuda	74	80	New Orleans	74	90
Chicago	46	60	New York	60	76
Denver	52	76	Norfolk	68	78
Helena	34	62	Philadelphia	64	76
Jacksonville	72	92	St. Louis	48	62
Los Angeles	60	76	San Francisco	54	68
Miami	82	88	Washington	60	80

A—7:30 p. m. D. S. T., September 17.
B—Maximum, September 16.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:46 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Saturday, 10:14 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:21 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30 daily with matinees on Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
Arthur Hopkins presents "Blow Ye Winds," by Valentine Davies. Starring Henry Fonda. Daily at 8:30 with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Movies

Boston—
"40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:60, 7:35, 10:15. Stage: Ozzie Nelson and his musical swingsters, Harriet Hilliard and others.

Hub—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Rocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Modern—
Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "Confession." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Wild and Woolly," with Jane Withers. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Exeter—
"Back Stage," Anne Neagle and Arthur Tracy. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Emperor's Candlesticks," featuring William Powell and Luise Rainer. 3:15, 6:12, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 11:25 a. m., 2:07, 4:49, 7:30, 10:23. Also "Annapolis Salute." 10:00 a. m., 12:54, 5:30, 8:34, 9:10.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

State and Orpheum—
"Lost Horizon," starring Ronald Colman. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 3:25, 6:40, 7:35, 9:55. Also Pete Smith's "Golf Mistakes."

Fine Arts—
"The Spanish Earth," 1:40, 3:30, 5:05, 6:50, 8:20, 10:05. Also "News of the Day," 1, 2:40, 4:10, 5, 7:40, 9:15.

Uptown—
"Knight Without Armor," starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Super-Sleuth," with Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Souls at Sea," with Gary Cooper, George Raft and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:00, 10:15. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with Kenny Baker. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8:00.

Metropolitan—
"That Certain Woman," starring Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:31, 10:22. Stage: "Cameo Capers," starring Mary Small.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

South Station Theater—
"Hong Kong Travelogue," "Our Gang," "Jean Sargent," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Girl Overboard," with Gloria Stuart, 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Knight Without Armor," featuring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "March of Time," 3, 6:10, 9:20.

University—
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie," 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Espionage," with Edmund Lowe and Madge Evans. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Tremont—
"Penrod and Sam," with the Mauch Twins and Frank Craven. 3, 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:15, 10; Also "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:50, 8:30.

Music

WPA Concert—
Tremont Orchestra, under the direction of Richard Cosby, lecture. Adult Recreation Center, 10 Eden Street, Charlestown. 4.

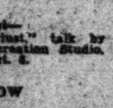
Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—
"Youth and Wanderlust," talk by Theodore Koran. Recreation Studio, 2162 Washington Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Stained Glass by Mrs. Sayward 11. Also Tapestries by Mrs. Tanner at 2.

Field and Forest Clubs—
Hike through N. Y., N. H. & H., and B. & M. plants. Meet at South Station, Track No. 2. Hike and Field Day for Juniors. Take Stoneham car at Sullivan Square at 1:30, get off at Spot Pond.



Lightship Crew Hears Preamble Read by Skipper

By the Associated Press

Rising above the whine of wind through rigging, the old words of the preamble to the Constitution were heard today by a little group of men standing on the swaying deck of Nantucket Shoals Lightship, lonely outpost in the North Atlantic.

Assembling his crew of 15 men about him at noon, Capt. Charles M. Tobin led the observance of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution by reading the solemn lines beginning:

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility. . . ."

Cattle Judging Joins With Sport At Topsfield Fair

Some youths dream about the day when they will be big enough for brass buttons and a night club. Others yearn to put on a fire helmet and climb ladders. But Arthur Churchill, 24-year-old Topsfield youth, has always wanted to be a "stunt" man, and he gets his first chance at the Topsfield Fair, beginning tomorrow night.

His leap from a burning building 30 feet in the air will be one of the moments in a glittering program of entertainment offered at the 116-year-old Essex County Fair, which will include agricultural exhibits, motorcycle racing, horseback riding championships, ladder acrobatics, and acts for trained horses and performing dogs.

For five days and nights, special programs will be put on every 24 hours. The first three days will be marked by the judging of blue-ribbon cattle, poultry, horticulture, vegetables, fruits and examples of handicraft.

The Spanish War Filmed

The Arts in Boston

A visual record of the Spanish civil war is provided in "Spanish Earth," now on view at the Fine Arts. This documentary film is refreshingly free from staged effects. It was made by Joris Ivens, a Dutch director, in Madrid and on the battlefronts near by. Ernest Hemingway supplies comment surprisingly restrained, in view of the passions aroused by the conflict. Lillian Hellman, author of "The Children's Hour," and, Archibald MacLeish, Pulitzer Prize poet, collaborated. A vivid musical score has been written by Marc Blitzstein and Virgil Thomson.

Fascists will object that the film is propaganda. It certainly represents the Government viewpoint. And yet it only presents actual happenings, and Mr. Hemingway's remarks are based on historical facts. If he displays a bias in favor of the Government, perhaps this will be understandable after the film has been seen.

Inevitably, the picture shows scenes of horror, because no way has been discovered of waging horrorless war. But it does not exploit horror unduly. The scenes of destruction are revolting, but there are scenes too showing the constructive efforts of the Spanish people. Indeed the film is strung on an account of the labors of villagers on the Valencia road to irrigate their farms in order to increase the food supply for Madrid.

This is the only attempt made to give the picture a central thread. Otherwise it is a transcript of what has happened on the Madrid front. No actors are used. The characters are the Spanish people. The film, if not a pleasing entertainment, is a valuable historical record.

L. A. S.

"That Certain Woman"

Only the more intrepid sort of film fan should venture to the Metropolitan Theater this week. The going is definitely of the rougher sort. Armed with nothing but a stiff upper lip, Bette Davis is battered for 90 minutes by the slings and arrows of some of the most outrageous fortune we have yet encountered in celluloid. It is to the credit of Miss Davis and her supporting players that the actress fights her way through this onslaught and still leaves us with a shred of faith in the story of Mary Donnell, the heroine.

Mary is a game loser from the start. Married at 16 to a man who becomes a gangster; widowed a few years later and left the prey of scandal-mongering newspapers, she has, as the film opens, fought her way to the position of private secretary to a brilliant but unhappy lawyer (Ian Hunter). Mary then marries a rich boy (Henry Fonda) who deserts her when parental pressure forces an annulment. Only after he has married another girl does the young man learn of his son by the first marriage. After Mary and the audience have been further harrowed, she and her husband are reunited. This is enough to give the general trend of "That Certain Woman."

If only it had been enough for Edmund Goulding, who wrote and directed, the picture might have emerged as a strong melodrama. But Mr. Goulding has been so anxious to wring the last drop of emotional response from his audiences that the story is often buried beneath a mass of dialogue and "situations." Among the players who strive manfully are Donald Crisp, Hugh O'Connell, Mary Phillips and Katherine Alexander—most of whom, by the way, are recruits from the stage. To its credit, "That Certain Woman" benefits by several intensely dramatic scenes, occasional good dialogue, well executed photography and settings which are lavish but tasteful.

"Forty Naughty Girls"

Inspector Oscar Piper, ruder than ever and nearly as obtuse, barks his way through "Forty Naughty Girls," another in the current RKO mystery comedy series which opened at the Keith Boston Theater yesterday. In some respects, it is the best so far. Zasu Pitts plays Hildegarde Withers, the retired schoolteacher who adds the finishing touch which solves the crime. It is a rather entertaining example of a well-known type, with backstage routine of a musical comedy well interwoven with a mystery plot involving blackmail, plagiarism, unrequited love and homicide.

The stage show is a lively affair in which Ozzie Nelson with his orchestra, Harriet Hilliard, Cherry and June Preisser, Don Cummings and Grace and Nikko appear prominently. Aside from the occasional roughness of Mr. Cummings's humor, the show is good fun, tailored to popular taste.

J. D. B.

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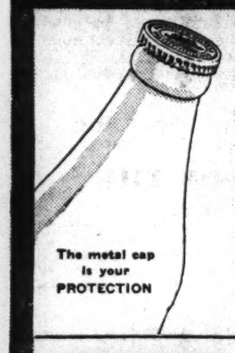
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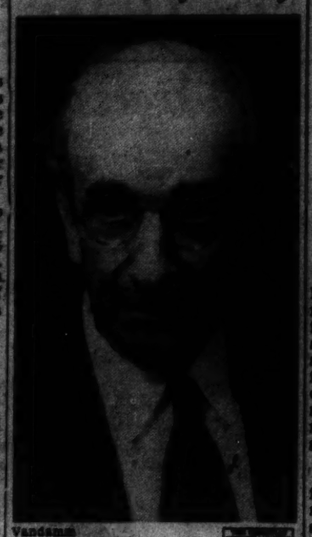
SERVICE FOR EIGHT: 1 cream, 1 sugar, 8 large plates, 8 butter plates, 8 saucers, 8 cups, 8 cream soups, 1 platter, 1 vegetable dish — $12.95 Save $5.55

'Not With My Money'


Vandamm

Priestley Morrison

Mr. Martin Vaudershot in "You Can't Take It With You," at the Plymouth

Vermont Governor Bars Compromise On Flood Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Little new light was thown upon the New England flood control situation yesterday when Govs. George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont and Wilbur L. Cross (D) of Connecticut lunched with President Roosevelt along with other Governors who have been attending the Atlantic City, N. J., conference. Governor Aiken declared he will accept the present Connecticut river flood control pact or nothing, while Governor Cross declined to shut the door on some compromise compact.

Both voiced regret that President Roosevelt is opposed to Congressional ratification of existing pacts for the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers on the ground they give the states a veto authority over power development and title to the dam sites. Governor Aiken clings to the hope Congress in the next session will approve pacts although he added that they probably will be vetoed by the President. Neither Governor apparently has any strong expectation that Mr. Roosevelt can be induced to modify or abandon his opposition.

While both the Vermont and Connecticut chief executives said they do not believe the present pacts violate the 1936 flood control law, neither would say they don't violate the federal power law of 1920. It is the contention of the Administration that the pacts violate the 1936 Flood Control Act in that they give state ownership of dam sites and that they violate the 1920 power act in that they give states a veto authority over the development and distribution of power.

Christian Science Period Over Radio

Harry C. Browne, a former First Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, will conduct the next Christian Science period in the Columbia Church of the Air period on Sunday, Sept. 19, at 1 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System from the key station, WABC, in New York City.

This program will not be radiocast in Boston. New England listeners may get it direct from WABC (860kc) New York, WORC (1280kc) Worcester, or WLBZ (620kc) Bangor.

The subject of Mr. Browne's address will be "Working With God." This period will be radiocast under the direction of the Committee on Publication for New York.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 18

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

1:00 WABC (Columbia), Columbia Church of the Air: address, "Working With God," Harry C. Browne, auspices Committee on Publication for New York; soloist; organ.

Tune WABC (860kc), WORC (1280kc), WPRO (630kc), or WLBZ (620kc),

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1936 Ford Deluxe Fordor Sedan with built-in trunk. A very high-grade car and a real low price $475

1936 Ford Tudor Sedan, very clean. This particular car is priced way below the market. See it today $425

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Many Changes Forecast For Future Town Meeting; Citizens Are Awakening

Town Government in Transition

The historic New England "town meeting" has developed a new form—"representative town meeting government." What is it? How does it work? Is it a permanent and democratic form of government? This is the last of a series of five articles dealing with these questions.

The town meeting of New England, the purest essence of democracy and the model for democratic institutions throughout America, still exists in hundreds of the smaller communities. In the largest it has been supplanted by the less democratic city; in some of the medium-sized communities by the representative town meeting form of government.

What of the future?

There is no sign that the old-fashioned town meeting will be surrendered in the smaller towns. There are signs that the representative form, characterized by at least one authority on government as a "makeshift," will be changed. What forces are at work in these directions?

During the past depression years a new element has come into prominence—leagues of taxpayers and voters. Strong in some localities, weak and ineffective in others, nevertheless the impulse appears to embody sound democratic principles and to be growing rather than diminishing.

An Awakening

Primarily it represents the awakening of hitherto indifferent and ignorant citizens—their desire to know about their local governments, to take part in them, to act as they should act—as American citizens exercising their rights, watching the politicians, checking their misdeeds, encouraging them in disinterested administration, bringing to local government the stimulus of private citizens clubbed together in a community for the exercise of community rights and privileges.

The economic pressures of the times and the instinct for self-preservation are bringing these things to pass. Rising tax rates, rising governmental costs, lack of efficiency in governmental administrative setup, occasional scandals and instances of political waste and favoritism—these are also motivating forces in the slowly gathering movement of the people of the towns to bring about better government.

A cross-section of the research and action programs of some of the more active of these movements will indicate their direction:

The political setup—i. e., Are there overlapping boards and departments? Are there needless offices? Is there co-ordination between departments? Is the town accounting business-like accounting?

The question of centralized purchasing, i. e., Can the town buy more economically and efficiently through one purchasing agent, after the practice of business houses, or is it better that purchasing be scattered throughout the governmental units?

Questions of specific management, i. e.—Are the various boards and commissions best organized to perform their functions, some with unpaid members, some with members "doubling up" duties as selectmen and so on?

The town manager—Is this a desirable development, and if so how can a town manager be set up within the typical New England town structure?

Insurance of town property—How best handled with due provision for low costs and constant inspection of properties with a view to fire prevention—by "old-line" companies, by mutuals, or by self-insurance, as permitted by state statute?

The town report—Should it be popularized and simplified in the interest of clarifying town finances and administration for the education not only of the present voters, but for use in the schools, to educate the rising generations of voters?

Such are some of the items in the programs of municipal research now in the making in New England towns.

Will Go Forward

Once curiosity and a desire for knowledge has been aroused, it remains aroused till the appetite is satisfied. Hence it is likely that the movement thus broadly sketched will go steadily forward. Such academic aids as are afforded by Massachusetts Institute of Technology in respect to town planning; by the vocational organizations of selectmen; firemen, police officers, the taxpayers federation; and the research facilities of the new Harvard School of Public Administration are stimulating this movement in many and diverse, but in severely practical ways.

From the available evidence, it begins to appear that the characteristic indifference of the American voter—at least in the towns—is changing to an active and intelligent interest in the political entity for whose support he is taxed and which in the last analysis is controlled by his votes. The spectacle of autocracies rising overnight in Europe no doubt contributes to the humble citizen's feeling that he has a duty to perform to safeguard his democratic heritage this side of the Atlantic.

The New England town, passing through various phases, from pure democracy to restricted and limited forms, may prove itself, not too late, a reservoir of democratic ideas and practices.

Researcher

George A. Richter

Chemical Director of the Brown Company, Berlin, N. H., in Whose Laboratories a New Process Has Been Developed for Converting Hardwoods Formerly Considered Valueless Into Profitable Woodpulp

Pulp Industry

(Continued from Page 11)

room some idea of the job opportunities that await them."

To better emphasize his point, Mr. Hook put a series of rhetorical questions to his audience, substantially as follows:

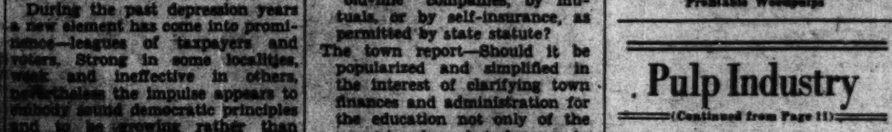
1. Would it be fair to say that youth in its last years of schooling should be made acquainted with specific job opportunities?
2. Should certain periods be set aside for business executives to come to the class room and explain what is expected of young men and women who may be entering their employ?
3. Should school teachers, with help of local employers, be required to acquaint themselves with the type and variety of jobs that the community has to offer?
4. Should the curriculum of public schools be revised to include specific courses in job opportunities?

Lauds Trade Schools

To all these questions, Mr. Hook clearly implied that he would answer yes. In closing, he praised the work done by trade schools in fitting youth for industrial occupations. "But trade schools barely touch the greater problem of guiding all youngsters into useful occupation. To build enough trade schools to serve all pupils would be far too costly.

"The only substitute, therefore, is the private employer himself, who should co-operate with the schools and supply the laboratory which is essential in determining the best of each pupil and inclining him toward it."

The Monitor Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	Special program	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Hits and Encores	Musical Clock	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Morning Carnival	"Poetry Corner"
9:30 Piddler's Fancy	"As You Like It"; news	Variations: music	Morning Carnival	Piano Moods: songs
9:45 Piddler's Fancy	Sketch and music	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	Songs of Italy
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	"Sweethearts of Air"	Song recital		"Singing Strings"
10:15 Children's Hour	"Raising Your Parents"	"Three Rancheros"		"Choir Loft": organist
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	"Raising Your Parents"	Manhatters: orchestra		"Tunes for Two"
10:45 Children's Hour	Bill Krenz' Orchestra	Manhatters: quartet		Bachelors: quartet
11:00 Organ recital	NBC vocal recital	"Good Morning"	Ed Fitzgerald and company: variety	Organ recital
11:15 Organ recital	Minute Men: quartet	NBC piano duo		"Uncle Ted"
11:30 Concert Hall: Com-	Nagel's Rhumba Orch.	"The Mystery Chef"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 pensesky Trio	Nagel's Rhumba Orch.	"Melody Men": trio	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Jack Shannon	News; Noonday Revue:	Walter Kidder: baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News; stocks	soloists; orchestra	violinist; organ	Luncheon music	Italian radio review
12:30 "The Goofs"; Jack	Hessberger's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Popular music; weather
12:45 Del and Ray	Hessberger's Orchestra	Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 The Captivators	4-H Club program	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Vocal recital	Studio musicale	Vocalist: organ	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Buffalo Presents"	National Farm and	Marimba Melodies	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Quakertown Varieties
1:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Home Hour: Grange	Three Girls and Boy	Studio speaker	Quakertown Varieties
2:00 Madison Ensemble	program; M. J. Tabor,	Sports reports: music	Sports Matinee	Quakertown Varieties
2:15 Ann Leaf, organist	speaker; orchestra	Sports reports: music	Sports Matinee	Short Story Editor
2:30 Ann Leaf, organist	Louis Panico's Orch.	Sports reports: music	Sports Matinee	D. Marshall's Orchestra
2:45 "Tours in Tone"	Cadets: quartet	Sports reports: music	Sports Matinee	D. Marshall's Orchestra
3:00 Down by Herman's	Whitney Ensemble:	Sports reports: music	Red Sox - Cleveland	Organ concert
3:15 Down by Herman's	chamber music	Sports reports: music	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Waltzes of World	Danish barn dance	Sports reports: music	Red Sox - Cleveland	Sport reports
3:45 Clyde Barrie, songs	Danish barn dance	Sports reports: music	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Dictators: orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Sports reports: music	Red Sox - Cleveland	Sport reports
4:15 Dictators: orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Network sports	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Dictators: orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Network sports	Red Sox - Cleveland	Sport reports
4:45 G. Olsen's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Network sports	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 G. Olsen's Orch.	Little Variety Show:	Local sports	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15 Great Lakes Revue	H. Middleman's Orch.	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	songs; sports; orch.	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
5:45 The Boston Hour	Studio musicale	garten: sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Ben Feld's Orch.	Recorded orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football Forecasts	News; "Whither Man-	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Feature: music	ufacture"; talk-orchestra	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 J. Marshard's Or.	Message of Israel:	"El Chico": Spanish	News Service	String rhythm band
7:15 "Song Time"	speaker; organ	soloists; orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 American Legion	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Music of the Masters
7:45 convent'n preview	Jim's Question Bee	Kemper and company	Charioteers; quartet	D Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Saturday Night	Home Towners: Cliff	Meredith Willson and	"Hi There, Audience";	"Organ Melodies"
8:15 Swing Session	Hall: songs; orchestra	his orchestra	Ray Perkins; music	Travel talk
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Fray and Braggiotti;	Linton Wells, talk	Hancock Ensemble	"Mello Melodies"
8:45 sketch; soloists	NBC piano team	Saratoga festival	Hancock Ensemble	"Melodic Tones"
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Saratoga festival	"Louisiana Hayride";	"Your Invention"
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Saratoga festival	soloists; orchestra	"Your Invention"
9:30 Lud Gluskin's Or.;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery"; dra-	"Swingsemble"	D. Marshall's Orchestra
9:45 soloists	Hot Shots	matic sketch	Hollywood Whispers	Irene Taylor, songs
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	"Gun Smoke Law,"	NBC Jamboree; comedy;	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Jack Ward, soloist
10:15 vocalists; male	western sketch	soloists; orchestra	Sylvia Froos	M. Kellem's Orchestra
10:30 trio; guest soloist	"Gems of Light Op-	NBC Jamboree; comedy;	G. Olsen's Orchestra	M. Kellem's Orchestra
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	era"; soloists; orch.	soloists; orchestra	G. Olsen's Orchestra	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	M. Alpert's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
11:15 R. Meroff's Orch	Sport comment	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	M. Alpert's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	F. Martin's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra
11:45 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	F. Martin's Orchestra	"Day's End": organ

Sunday's Features

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Society of Ancient Instruments recital.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Jan Peerce, tenor.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: demonstrations of amateur, marine, police, fire and aviation radio; Fisk Singers; Tex O'Rourke; Jean Sablon; dramatization; symphony orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor; Howard Hanson's Third Symphony, conducted by composer; Henry M. Neely, narrator.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatization and music.

4:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), International symposium on world economic problems: addresses by Cordell Hull, and noted European statesmen, by shortwave relay.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The World Is Yours"; Smithsonian drama.

6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

6:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Tim and Irene," with Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra, in "Fun in Swingtime."

6:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Our American Neighbors—Dominion of Canada"; narrator; soloists; orch.

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: Synge's "Riders to the Sea," by Abbey Players of Dublin.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jane Froman; Don Ross; vocal trio; D'Artega's Orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Summer Stars: Sheila Barrett; Harry McNaughton; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Symphony Orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor; Dick Powell.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Georgie Price and the Pasing Show of Radio; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tabloid version of "Virginia," historical operetta.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Bette Davis; Edgar Bergen; Don Ameche; Dorothy Lamour; W. C. Fields; Nelson Eddy; orchestra.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eastern States Exposition; talks by N. E. Governors.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Amparo Iturbi, pianist; chorus; symphony orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor, and piano soloist.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American Legion convention preview; band program.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Sunday Night Party; James Melton; Robert Dolan's Orchestra; vocal soloists; Tom Howard; chorus; orchestra; Nancy McCord and Dennis King.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rhythm and Romance"; Harold Stokes' Orchestra and soloists.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Strange, but we didn't feel a bit badly when we read a recent fashion forecast to the effect that men will be garter-conscious this coming season. Even college boys, they predict. Which is all quite all right by us; in fact we're all for broadcasting the fact. Because, is there anything definitely sloppier than socks that roll, fall or hang (or all three at once!) down around a man's ankle? And the answer is "No" . . . with much emphasis, and even gestures!

Just how they were going to achieve this business of getting men even to stop at a garter counter was a bit beyond us until we were told that cuffs on fall trousers are riding a bit higher than usual; more or less English style. Now right there is a style, if carried far, that women don't prefer. However . . . just look at what the men have to put up with when it comes to our millinery. It's going to take a lot of queer male fashions to balance with some of the headgear we've seen around town so far!

Anyhow, regardless of how they get to the point, the fact remains that the men's sock manufacturers are pretty much excited over the idea, and are blossoming forth with gay, wide and handsome effects. Which include stripes, both wide and narrow, Scotch plaids, and polka dots. And for that matter, the garter people are doing their best to keep up their end (no pun intended) by shipping out garters that are completely plaid all over, or striped, or with little figures. So maybe the boys will feel better about the whole matter now that they've been stepped up with a bit of gaiety.

Anything to make life in the kitchen easier for whoever is out there . . . that's our slogan. And that's why we like the idea of the Poley Blender we saw at Jordan's. (By the way that place just teems with gadgets for homemakers!) The blender is a broad, blunt-tined fork, which has been so constructed that it will fit the contours of a mixing bowl; and all prongs slant in one direction. Which means quick cutting, creaming, and beating of ingredients you're going at. They tell us it does a pretty thorough job, which of course insures well-baked food of good texture. And you can use it for cutting shortening into flour, creaming butter and sugar, beating egg whites and folding into batter, mixing in the liquid and dry ingredients for muffins, mixing up a meatloaf, smoothing and blending gravy, tossing the wherewithal for fruit and vegetable salad together, and removing leafy vegetables, such as asparagus, broccoli, etc. from the kettles in which they were cooked. What more could a woman ask for, for only 35 cents, we say?

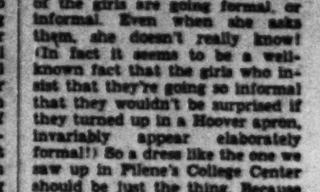
R. H. Stearns apparently realizes that after a summer at the seashore, you usually return to town to find that the house is practically devoid of almost everything. Including toilet requisites. So what do, they do each year but put together a grand sale at just about this time. Of such items as cleansing tissues, bath essentials, toilet water, and so on. And incidentally, we note that our pet washing powder, Jalma, is on sale for $1.39 for something like two and a quarter pounds. That's a lot of Jalma in anybody's language, and a goodly saving as well.

The young girl who is asked to a party is sometimes in a quandary as to just what to wear. We mean she doesn't know whether the rest of the girls are going formal, or informal. Even when she asks them, she doesn't really know! (In fact it seems to be a well-known fact that the girls who insist that they're going so informal that they wouldn't be surprised if they turned up in a Hoover apron, invariably appear elaborately formal!) So a dress like the one we saw up in Filene's College Center should be just the thing. Because it starts out with a perfectly normal, formal evening gown, with shoulder straps that incorporate the big round rings in them, and the corselet waistline. But if the evening turns out to be informal, then you simply don the jacket that matches . . . even to a matching waistline. Tiny sleeves barely cover the shoulders; and there's a little collar, while a half dozen little buttons hold everything together. For $16.95.

Buy-Words: Copies of the gold rings women in India wear on their toes are to be found at Slattery's. By Napier. We'll be content with them on our fingers; they have little bunches of tiny gold beads hanging off them . . . just to be different. $1.50. In case you maintain a chauffeur, you may be interested to know that Berkeley Tailors, at 420 Boylston Street, room 305, turn out many a neat chauffeur around town in fine imported sharkskin uniforms.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature).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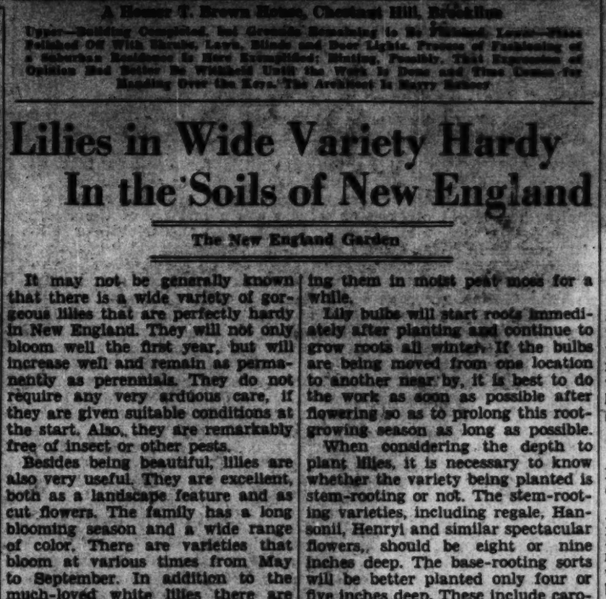
More Space and Better Building Assured House-Buyers' Drive

Campaign launched by dealers in timber and by builders for construction revival—Improved type of dwelling set against increased costs —Stronger framing and accessories making for comfort noted.

By a Staff Photographer

Dutch Colonial Type

The Charm of Bracwood in Braintree Highlands Is Typified in This Residence Designed by the Nordblom Housing Corporation. The Story Goes That When Pennsylvania Imposed Taxes on Two-Story Houses, the Tariffy Dutch Settlers Ran Their Roofs Down to the First Story, and Built Their Second Floors Into the Roofs. New Englanders Adopted This Manner Because, Perhaps, of Its Quaint Originality



A Home C. Brown House, Chestnut Hill, Brookline

Upper—Building Completed, but Grounds Remaining to Be Finished. Lower—Plans Polished Off With Shrubs, Lawn, Blinds and Door Lights. Process of Fashioning of a Suburban Residence Is Here Exemplified; Heating, Possibly, Will Experience an Opinion Had Better Be Withheld Until the Work Is Done and Time Comes for Heading Over the Keys. The Architect Is Harry Barnes

The Real Estate Week

Apprehensive that frequent broadcastings of the adjectives "spectacular" and "startling," as applied to rising building costs of the last year, may curtail home construction this fall, the building industry has started to "fight back" behind a barrage of facts and figures intended to convince the prospective home owner that a place of his own is still one of today's outstanding investments.

Lumber companies and building associations from coast to coast have pooled financial resources for one of the biggest advertising campaigns in building history, to stress the advantages of buying homes today, as compared with the typical homes of 1925, when building was in one of its most prosperous seasons.

As this column comes off the press, the program will have been well launched on a nation-wide scale by a building majority. But, as in all controversial matters, there is a minority of building agencies standing on the sidelines, convinced that their colleagues have created a specter with which to frighten themselves.

The minority declare that the upward swing in building costs merely presages the start of a new building boom. "'Twas ever thus," they add, citing example the sharp rises in construction costs just prior to the building booms of 1873, 1905 and 1923-28. "So why all the worry?"

But the cautious majority want to make sure that no unforeseen circumstances interrupt what had been predicted for the coming fall as one of the best building seasons since the market crash. And they have made a case for themselves as opposed to the widespread "propaganda" concerning a "spectacular upswing in building costs," which some builders contend is a fallacy.

Selecting two homes at random from typical types of 1925 and 1937, the builders offer a point-by-point analysis of the dwellings to emphasize that the dollar of today is worth the equivalent of $1.50 in 1925. The houses in question cost $5374 in 1925 and $4850 at the latest quoted values this year.

Floors and Flues

In the 1925 house, there was a concrete basement floor two inches thick. The 1937 house had a concrete floor twice that thickness.

The 1925 chimney flue was 8 by 8 inches compared with the modern flue of 8 by 12 inches. Wood basement frames and sashes have been replaced today by steel, while floor joists have been stepped up from 2 by 8 inches to 2 by 10, with a proportional increase in ceiling joist measurements.

Both homes had asphalt roofs with the 1937 addition of 15 pounds of felt. Sidings had been changed from asbestos to spruce. One room of the 1925 house had oak floors; the others were of pine. All floors in the 1937 house were of oak, excepting kitchen and bathroom.

The four-by-four-foot cupboards in the 1925 kitchen have been expanded to 8 by 10 feet. Linen closets and a guest room closet, equipment in the modern home, had not been introduced in 1925. Two unfinished rooms with a staircase are provided in the second-floor plan of today's home, while the home of 12 years ago had no staircase and no second floor room facilities.

Down in the basement, the 18-inch gravity "hot air" furnace has given way to a 22-inch, forced air furnace. Up in the bathroom, the old four-legged, stand-up bath-tub has become a recessed, level-with-the-floor type, while electric outlets have been increased from 12 to 28.

The house of 1925 contained 12,960 cubic feet, compared with today's home of 20,800 cubic feet.

And to continue . . . well, it's like comparing the 1925 automobile with the streamlined creations to today, builders said. In other words, there is no comparison. Items in the 1937 home never were contained in homes prior to the market crash. Yet the completed typical home of 1937 still costs much less than the pre-depression home, despite the fact that building costs have gone up in the last two years.

Costs and Rents

Dissecting the troubles of the average builder today, the Architectural Forum placed them under two general headings:

Construction costs are too high; rents are too low. Building materials are priced higher today than at any other time since 1926. Concurrently, rents are far lower than their 1926 figures.

On the basis of past experience, the Forum looked for no further surge in the building trades until rents rise proportionally to costs of building materials. Granting that rents soon will start on a sweeping upward curve, the expectation is that the "building market shortly will be whooping."

Constitution

(Continued From Page 11)

union. So the proponents changed their tactics and played for time. They let the opponents have all the time they wanted in debate. They let them bring in Elbridge Gerry, who had been a member of the Philadelphia Convention but disapproved of its result.

Rufus King, Nathaniel Gorham and Caleb Strong, who as delegates had participated in writing the document at Philadelphia, explained its aims and provisions at length, as did also Theodore Sedgwick, Fisher Ames, Theophilus Parsons, former Governor Bowdoin and General Heath and General Lincoln. At length some of the fears began to be appeased. But still there was no assurance of a majority unless certain objections were to be met or certain concessions made.

There were consultations out of which came, in the handwriting of Mr. Parsons, a list of amendments which the convention would commend to the new government, these evidently offered by the Federalists in order to win over a sufficient section of their Anti-Federalist opposition—both these groups being in very inchoate form compared to the political parties which they later became.

The amendments were submitted by Governor John Hancock, who had been chosen chairman but who with Samuel Adams, for all their boldness in the Revolution, had been waiting cautiously to see which way the wind would blow. With the reservations adopted there soon followed a vote of 187 to 168 on ratification itself and Massachusetts in the parlance of contemporary newspapers had "raised the Sixth Pillar to the new Federal Edifice."

There were of course many points at which the Constitution might have failed to come into being, either during the difficult compromises of the Philadelphia Convention or after Massachusetts' ratification, in the very close ratification contests in New Hampshire, New York and Virginia. But certainly the convention in the Bay State can be counted one of the important turning points which led on to success.

The Massachusetts members in the Constitutional Convention had not taken such a prominent part as those from Pennsylvania or Virginia but they nevertheless contributed substantially to the plan of government as it emerged there and has stood since.

Nathaniel Gorham, a Charlestown merchant, was so well esteemed that he served as chairman while the convention sat in committee of the whole. He proposed payment of congressmen from the national rather than state treasuries, the six-year term for senators and made the motion which George Washington supported on the last day of the convention to reduce the minimum basis of representation from 40,00 to 30,000 population in a congressional district.

It was Mr. Gorham who, when James Madison was looking far into the future, made the now oft-quoted query, "Can it be supposed that this vast country including the Western Territory will 150 years hence remain one nation?" Yet he was not without foresight himself, for he participated extensively in companies engaged in developing lands in that Western Territory, now Ohio.

Rufus King, the other signer of the Constitution from Massachusetts, had already become a resident of New York, having gone there to represent the Bay State in the Continental Congress. He spoke frequently in the convention, championed the large-state demand for representation on a basis of population instead of by states and took part in the negotiation of the slave trade compromise which established the authority of Congress to regulate commerce by a simple majority vote.

Elbridge Gerry, of a more volatile temperament and attached to state sovereignty though rather cynical of democracy, was one of three present at the conclusion of the Convention who refused to sign the Constitution. Caleb Strong, the fourth delegate from the state, played a quieter role and was not present at the signing, but aided in obtaining ratification in Massachusetts.

Possibly a stronger role in the proceedings at Philadelphia was played by the principal other New England delegation, that from Connecticut. This include the scholarly and sweet-voiced Dr. William Samuel Johnson, the hard-headed veteran politician, Roger Sherman, and the husky young lawyer, Oliver Ellsworth. These played such a part in ultimately bringing the large and small states together that the arrangement by which states have equal votes in the Senate but proportionate representation in the House of Representatives is often known as the Connecticut Compromise.

The New Hampshire delegation, consisting of the merchant prince, John Langdon, and young Nicholas Gilman, arrived rather late in the convention at Philadelphia but gave a great deal of confidence by their presence at that stage. This confidence was borne out when only after a period of great suspense and the holding of a second convention—some delegates returning to their constituencies to ask a change of instructions after becoming convinced of the merit of the proposals—New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify and so fulfilled the minimum requirement set for the establishment of the Constitution.

Sabotage Charge On Cruiser Denied

All suspicion of sabotage aboard the cruiser Vincinnes was denied today by Capt. B. H. Green at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Discovery of a small piece of steel in the reduction gears led to the belief of sabotage, but after investigation, it was announced that the damage was caused by carelessness and not intent.

If the cruiser had been under way, greater damage might have been done; however the damaged parts can be repaired by labor and no new ones are necessary.

Previous to acceptance trials of the cruiser scheduled for Oct. 10 off the coast of Rockland, Maine, a few practice runs will be made to insure preparedness.

The Vincennes was built at Fore River Ship Yard at the cost of $15,000,000.

Lilies in Wide Variety Hardy In the Soils of New England

The New England Garden

It may not be generally known that there is a wide variety of gorgeous lilies that are perfectly hardy in New England. They will not only bloom well the first year, but will increase well and remain as permanently as perennials. They do not require any very arduous care, if they are given suitable conditions at the start. Also, they are remarkably free of insect or other pests.

Besides being beautiful, lilies are also very useful. They are excellent, both as a landscape feature and as cut flowers. The family has a long blooming season and a wide range of color. There are varieties that bloom at various times from May to September. In addition to the much-loved white lilies there are reds, pinks, oranges and yellows and even mixed colors.

Although it is possible to plant lilies at almost any time, most of them prefer fall planting and some will do very poorly if planted at any other season. The variety candidum, the madonna lily, which is perhaps the commonest, requires earlier planting than any other variety. Candidum needs to form a rosette of leaves before winter, and it should be planted in September to do this. Most other lilies should be planted in October. Some Japanese varieties arrive in November and some even later. If the ground is frozen on receipt of late bulbs, they may be held over in peat moss until spring.

Store in Cool Place

Lilies should always be stored for as brief a time as possible. If they must be stored for a time, it should be in a cool place where they cannot be subjected to any drying heat. Lilies should never be dried out and rested like tulips and other spring bulbs because the scales would soften and lessen the vigor of the bulb. If bulbs are received when too dry they can be "plumped up" again by packing them in moist peat moss for a while.

Lily bulbs will start roots immediately after planting and continue to grow roots all winter. If the bulbs are being moved from one location to another near by, it is best to do the work as soon as possible after flowering so as to prolong this root-growing season as long as possible.

When considering the depth to plant lilies, it is necessary to know whether the variety being planted is stem-rooting or not. The stem-rooting varieties, including regale, Hansonii, Henryi and similar spectacular flowers, should be eight or nine inches deep. The base-rooting sorts will be better planted only four or five inches deep. These include carolinianum, Martagon and many less common varieties. The common madonna lily which is base-rooting, can be planted even less deep than the others of the class.

These depths are given for light, well drained soil. If the soil is heavy the depths should be decreased. The soil must be well drained for best results. In preparing it, it is worthwhile to devote considerable care to the work. Deep spading is very helpful as is careful pulverizing of all the soil in the lily bed.

Addition of Sand

If the soil is too heavy it can, of course, be lightened by addition of sand. Another excellent plan, in almost any soil, is to put a bit of sharp sand under the bulb before planting. This will give the essential drainage. A little sand on top might also be helpful. Leaf mold is good for most lilies if not too close to the bulbs. Perhaps it is best used as a mulch.

Although lilies will grow in many situations, the best is in partial shade. Most lilies grown commercially, like Easter lilies, are grown in full sun, but for permanent effects this shortens the blooming season too much.

When it comes to the actual planting, it is best to set the large, close-scaled bulbs vertically. The looser ones like candidum and testaceum will do better laid on their side and generously sprinkled with sand. This will help ward off rot, the great enemy of all lily bulbs.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Franconia (Bos)	Sept. 17	Glasgow	Sept. 25	Sept. 18 3:00 pm	Sept. 17 1:00 pm
Britannic	Sept. 18	Southampton	Sept. 26	Sept. 17 8:00 pm	Sept. 18 8:00 am
*Queen Mary	Sept. 22	Cherbourg	Sept. 27	Sept. 21 8:00 pm	Sept. 22 7:30 am
†Bremen	Sept. 22	Bremen	Sept. 29	Sept. 22 1:00 pm	Sept. 22 8:00 pm
Washington	Sept. 23	Plymouth	Sept. 30	Sept. 22 8:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco	Sept. 28	Sept. 23 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Sept. 25	Sept. 20 4:00 pm	Sept. 20 8:00 pm
Pres. Monroe	San Francisco	Sept. 25	Sept. 20 4:00 pm	Sept. 20 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm

‡Scotland only. *Except Germany. †Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Localized Relief Demand Renewed at City Parley

A second demand that the administration of relief be taken from the Federal Government and placed under control of local and state authorities was made in the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada last night by Representative George J. Bates of Salem. His address closed the thirty-second annual conference of the association, meeting at the Hotel Statler.

Two days ago Arthur C. Meyers, budget director of St. Louis, Mo., declared that the WPA had failed to solve the relief problem and asserted that its solution must be found by individual states. Last night Mr. Meyers was elected president of the association for the coming year. This honor was interpreted as at least a partial endorsement of his recommendations for solution of the relief tangle. The question of relief has been the underlying issue of almost all discussions conducted by the association this week.

Yesterday Corrington Gill, assistant WPA administrator, came to Boston from Washington and told the municipal officers that not only should the present WPA relief system be maintained, but it should be established as a permanent organization. This was the only defense of Federal administration of relief before the conference.

Cool to Basis of Attack

Mr. Bates, who is Mayor of Salem in addition to being a member of Congress, approached the relief problem on the basis of cost for services rendered. Federal administrators, he contended, were never aware of the relief needs of the individual communities. Experienced local officials should be in charge of this phase of the problem and the Federal Government should retire to the position it first took in 1933, that of assisting in the financial support of relief by cash grants to the states, he argued, continuing:

"The relief problem will never be solved until we get those most intimately acquainted with the local problem in charge of relief distribution. We must localize this problem and we should receive outright grants from the Federal Government.

"I know more about the conditions of the unemployed in Salem than any person living and only those who know the conditions in a city or town are qualified to reach these people. There are always those who won't work and they should be made to work, and if they do not work they should not be aided. Who knows these things but the local authorities?"

Scores Massachusetts

At the same time, he scored Massachusetts for not taking action on the relief issue.

"The greatest problem in New England today is the relief problem," Mr. Bates declared, "yet nothing has been done by this state with the exception of the $13,000,000 bond issue by former Gov. James M. Curley, and that wasn't very much help because only a small part of it was earmarked for actual relief. Massachusetts has more unemployed and citizens than any other state in the Union except New York.

"The chief problem is to get 'the states interested.'"

The speaker thus supported the earlier contention of Mr. Meyers that the present relief system is too costly, that it can be administered by the states and supplemented by federal grants. Taking a contrary position yesterday, Mr. Gill declared that the works relief program "is an indispensable guarantee for social betterment and the continuance of municipal financial recovery." He declared further that the WPA was taking the place in the United States of the boom in the arms industry in Europe in alleviating unemployment.

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Cleveland on Rampage — Belmont Pairings Announced — Eli May Lose Collins

Lynch Paired Up With Snead In Open Golf

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nine of the 10 members of the Ryder Cup team which defeated the English pro golfers this summer, have been teamed up in all-star threesomes for next Wednesday in the qualifying round of the Belmont $12,000 international open tourney, Herman Spain, chairman of the tournament committee, announced certain of the starting times and pairings this afternoon.

These so-called gallery threesomes have been arranged and given starting times to best suit the spectators. There will be two rounds of 18 holes, Wednesday and Thursday, with the start scheduled for eight o'clock each morning.

Along with the Ryder Cup stars will be outstanding money winners like Harry Cooper, Jimmy Thomson and Jimmy Hines; the leading amateurs—Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie and Frank Strafaci, and several local golfers, amateur and pro, including Bobby Crowley, the New England P. G. A. champion.

The long hitting Sam Snead, freshman sensation of pro golf, will have Joe Lynch, generally regarded as one of the longest amateur hitters in the country, as playing companion in a mid-afternoon specialty. Snead and Lynch will be accompanied by Tom Creavy, the former P. G. A. champion, teeing off at 2 o'clock.

Pairings for the other golfers in this tremendous field, which numbered 194 this morning, will not be announced until later. Several other strong threesomes will be added to the morning program later. The pairings announced today follow:

10:00 a. m.—Harold McSpaden, *Ted Bishop, Byron Nelson.
10:30 a. m.—John Revolta, Tony Manero, Paul Runyan.
11:00 a. m.—Bill Burke, Joe Stien, Craig Wood.
12:30 p. m.—Denny Shute, Ed Dudley, *Jesse Guilford.
1:00 p. m.—Horton Smith, *Frank Strafaci, Jimmy Hines.
1:30 p. m.—Harry Cooper, Al Watrous, *Ray Billows.
1:45 p. m.—Henry Picard, *Ed Lowery, Ralph Guldahl.
2:00 p. m.—San Snead, Joe Lynch, Tom Creavy.
2:15 p. m.—Lawson Little, *Fred Wright, Vic Ghezzi.
2:30 p. m.—Jimmy Thomson, Bob Crowley, Harry Nettelbladt.

* Amateur.

Captain Pine Wants Just 'One More Try'

By the Associated Press

Capt. Ben Pine, owner of the American Grand Banks fishing schooner, Gertrude L. Thebaud, wants "one more try" at Nova Scotia's famed Bluenose, international fishing schooner champion.

Pine claims his craft, though smaller than the Canadian banker, would "make the Bluenose hustle." He pointed out the Thebaud had defeated the Lunenburg schooner twice off Gloucester, Mass., in 1930 before losing at Halifax the next year. The Thebaud is just back from the arctic with Commander Donald MacMillan at the helm.

"I'm ready for the race. How about Angus?" challenged Pine, yesterday. He referred to Angus Walters, skipper of the Bluenose, who boasts that the timber needed to beat the Bluenose is still in the forest.

Plenty of Tires but No Cars for Eli

International

Brushing Up on Ball-Carrying and Swerving Technique

These Stalwarts of the Yale Football Squad Are Shown in an Early-Season Practice Session at Gales Ferry, Conn. Leading the Pack Is Capt. Clint Frank, Who Is Followed in Order by Charles Ewart, Albert Wilson Jr. and Albert Hamberg 2d

Originator of Star Boats to Compete Against Field of 60

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—The fifteenth annual star class yacht world championship entrants who compete in the third race of the title series today will use their day of rest tomorrow in an attempt to best the originator of their type of boat.

Commodore George A. Corry of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, who was born on Long Island Sound 75 years ago, made and sailed the first star class yacht 26 years ago. Tomorrow he will skipper the same boat for the trophy offered by Commodore Rafel Posso of the Havana Yacht Club.

Approximately 60 yachts, including the 37 competing for the international title, will start on one gun in the biggest race of its kind ever held. Commodore Corry's entrant, the father of all those in the race, is getting close to the end of its seaworthiness.

"It has a rotten planking and a 900-pound keel," the commodore said. "The sail is five years old, but I still get a lot of fun out of it and it'll give all these other boats a run."

Percy Alliss Leads

STOKE POGES, Eng., Sept. 17 (AP)—Percy Alliss held a three-hole lead over Jim Adams at the end of the first 18-hole round of their 36-hole match for the British P. G. A. championship today. A heavy rain made the course unplayable this afternoon and the final 18-hole round was postponed until tomorrow.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Who will be the heroes of the coming football season? That is the question that is agitating the minds of close on a million young men who are now busily engaged in trying out for the thousands of teams scattered all over the United States, all equipped with hopes that before December dawns on the horizon, their names will have been mentioned for the great glory that comes to a outstanding player, be he professional, collegian, or schoolboy, who has exhibited some special aptitude, skill or brilliancy that places him a bit ahead of his fellows.

The quest for stars is perennial, and more so in football than any other sport. Outside of a few professionals who capitalize their fortune and their skill for maybe a few extra years, football glory and participation ends with college graduation. So that the candidates realize as they don their jerseys for the initial practice that, if they are to reach the small group of the elect, they must start in right now to display that slight margin that exists between mere competency and stardom.

The coaches also are deeply interested in the problem, for the discovery and development of a star adds greatly to the glory and the incidental permanency of their jobs. So they watch out for any chance to bring forward someone who will draw the attention of the experts and fans, who can run, kick, block, pass, receive passes, or do any of the other things that make for victory, better than the other candidates for honors in his particular position.

Places Always Open

The places are always open. Under the regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which holds the position of mentor-in-chief of the game, every year sees a great group of those who are outstanding the year before passing beyond the limits of collegiate athletic participation. So as they pass, the opportunities open for those who were just below the standard, so far as reputation is concerned, yet are all ready when the chance comes to be the heroes, to equal, and even sometimes improve on their predecessors.

So they press on, and soon little whispers come from this or that institution, look out for So-and-So. Sometimes there are survivors, whose reputations were near the top, yet whose academic and athletic experience is of shorter time in years, and who have still another year to work for Alma Mater, and live up to the very standards which they set for themselves in earlier seasons.

Even among the schoolboys this constant progression goes on, and here with an even greater incentive. For the alert college coach, figuring as he is, far in advance, is always on the outlook for any player in the preparatory and high schools who will be able to plug a gap which he foresees will need added strength say three years from hence.

Alumnus is Interested

The alumnus, also, when he meets the parents of some boy of the vicinity, who shows signs of being a football player, talks up his own institution, and even hints that Johnnie might be considered for a special scholarship, which the local alumni association is thinking of endowing. Of course, Johnnie is not being subsidized, nor is this in any way proselyting, but still it would be nice for your college to enjoy Johnnie's presence and his play if he can make good otherwise.

So the outstanding performers of each year are afforded conveniences and privileges that render their future more certain. Special invitations to join business firms that include alumni of his institution, opportunities for contacts that will make advance in financial standing likely, are all waiting for the youth who was a member of the leading all-America, all-Eastern, or other all-star teams which as so prolifically spread out on the sporting pages of December's newspapers and magazines.

Even in the Army and Navy, where strict rules of precedence apply, based not only on athletic standing, but also on academic and ethical standards during a strictly watched four years, the plums are said to go go those who were highly listed in the play. Congressmen are credited with having ways of seeing that their favorites are taken care of, and residence at West Point or Annapolis is not to be despised.

Night Play Increases

An unusual feature of the coming season is the great increase, especially in the earlier part of the season, of night play. With only an occasional exception, every game scheduled for the balance of this month is to be held under electric lights. The termination of daylight saving shifts the balance slightly, but with the exception of the final Saturday, Sept. 25, when a few brave teams essay their initial efforts, it is the nighthawks, in the South and on the Pacific coast, who dominate the program.

Of those generally associated with high-class football, outside of California, Dartmouth, Cornell, Holy Cross, Boston College, Navy, New York University and Manhattan will start the eastern season, before the change from daylight saving which comes a week from Sunday. On Sept. 25 these will all be at home to opponents of more or less strength, while the California battle for supremacy will bring practically all of the candidates for Rose Bowl honors next January into action against each other. Pittsburgh, Penn State, Illinois and Ohio State will pry the lid off in the Middle West, while Duke, North Carolina, opposing its perennial opponent, South Carolina, and Georgia Tech, will furnish the initial thrills below the Mason and Dixon line.

Most of these have already been hard at work in preparation already while the entire list, including the members of the Big Ten, the Big Three, and all the others, launched their preparations this week. In addition to Yale, Harvard and Princeton, whose triple agreement forbids the start of practice prior to Sept. 15, Pennsylvania is also in the compact, and these gathered on Wednesday for the first time. These will all see action the following week end, and the restricted situation as to time forces real battles from the start, though most of the opening games are merely tryouts for the tougher struggles the following week.

National League

	Won	Lost.	P.C.
New York	82	52	.612
Chicago	80	57	.584
St. Louis	74	63	.540
Pittsburgh	72	65	.526
Boston	69	68	.504
Brooklyn	61	76	.445
Philadelphia	54	82	.397
Cincinnati	53	82	.393

Results Sept. 16

New York 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Boston 7, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 5.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	44	.674
Detroit	81	55	.596
Chicago	77	59	.566
Boston	71	61	.538
Cleveland	72	64	.529
Washington	64	72	.471
Philadelphia	44	90	.328
St. Louis	41	96	.299

Results Sept. 16

New York 8, Cleveland 6.
Washington 7, Detroit 6.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.
Only games scheduled.

N. E. Sidelines

Despite the fact that Harvard's football squad has had only two days of practice, Coach Dick Harlow has scheduled a scrimmage for today. The Crimson gridsters reported in excellent physical condition and were ready for contact work the first day out. Capt. Russ Allen will not report for duty until Monday when it is expected he will be able to swing into active practice. Two surprises cropped up in yesterday's drill with Bob Sears, a guard, and George Downing, a tackle, impressing the coaches.

Coach Ducky Pond of Yale is sticking to the same first team that he fielded at the Gales Ferry, (Conn.) training camp three days ago. Dave Colwell, Gil Humphrey and Johnny Miller handled the kicking and Capt. Clint Frank the forward passing. Pond plans actual scrimmaging tomorrow.

Dartmouth's Memorial Feld was filled with spiraling footballs yesterday afternoon when the Hanover Indians, clad in light sleeveless shirts and shorts, went through a long forward passing drill. Coach Earl Blaik has these 1937 Indians air conscious. He has discarded most of last year's overhead plays for more intricate passes, many of which include lateral passing both in front and behind the line of scrimmage. Joe Cottone and Bob MacLeod led the first team through its paces. Teaming up with Cottone and MacLeod on the A eleven were Merrill Davis and Ed Wakelin, ends; Fran Schoidgen and "Moose" Taylor, tackles; Gus Zitrides and Jim Feeley, guards; Bob Gibson, center; Hary Gates and Colby Howe, backs.

His team A in fairly smooth shape, Coach Eddie Anderson spent most of yesterday afternoon in drilling his B eleven backfield, composed of Teague, Latanzi, Renz and Burns. A long scrimmage was held and Burns gained consistently through the reserves. The varsity backfield of Ouellette, Bartolomeo, Giardi and Osmanski had a day of comparative rest.

With the Eagle's first game a little over a week away, Coach Gil Dobie eased up on team scrimmages and sent the squad through a long kicking drill yesterday afternoon. All of the punters had a chance to show their wares while Tony DiNatale and Al Horsfall polished up their place-kicking. Also much time was devoted to kickoff assignments.

Two sophomores, John McLaughry and John O'Leary, Irving Hall, and the shifty Frank Foster, are likely to be the backfield men Coach Tuss McLaughry of Brown will call upon to start against Connecticut State one week from tomorrow. Foster, 155-pounder, is being groomed by the coaches for a starting role. His speed and ability in an open field has won him this honor.

For the second successive day, Coach Lloyd Jordan of the Amherst football team put his first and second elevens through a strenuous scrimmage session. Elvin Wanzo, speedy halfback, scored twice for the regulars. The second team's defense was tighter yesterday and on several occasions linemen broke through to throw first-string ball carriers for numerous losses.

Chet Smith, veteran end of two years ago for Boston University and who was not in college last year, returned to the Terrier squad yesterday and was immediately put at a guard post. Packing 197 pounds, Smith will bolster the Terrier's line considerably. Coach Pat Hanley scrimmaged his squad yesterday for 2½ hours.

The first-string backs, Capt. Leon Spivak, Solly Nechtem, Gary Famigietti, Russ Lawry and Lou Blazynski, were given a rest in order that Hanley could look over his reserves.

Three major changes involving backfield and lineman was the order of the day yesterday at the Medford Oval as Coach Lew Manly of Tufts continued his experimenting. Two sophomores, Arthur Griffin and Ed Sheehan were inserted in the tentative first-string backfield while Alton Bennett, veteran end was moved to the left guard position.

If Sheehan and Griffin continue to show the improvement they have during the past few days, Manly will undoubtedly give them the starting call against Colby. The other backfield men are Bennie Collier, a veteran of two years, and Joe Sweeney. Lou Abdu, hard-hitting fullback from Brockton, has been displaced for the moment by Griffin, but may regain his post because of his experience.

Two new names have popped into the Northeastern football limelight this week, with Johnny Buckley, unheralded sophomore from Arlington, and Bill McGrath, hefty junior from Adams, fighting their way into the regular lineup at guard and tackle, respectively. Zipper Bliss has decided to return to the gridiron wars so the Huskies' line problem seems to be straightening out. The starting lineup for the opening game with Boston College is very much up in the air, and only the places of Capt. Frank Meehan, Jim Connolly, and Stan Rogers are secure.

St. Croix Wins Title

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Sept. 17 (CP)— St. Croix won the New Brunswick senior baseball title last night for the 7th consecutive year, taking the third straight game from Saint John Pontiacs 5—1. St. Croix will defend the Maritime championship against Yarmouth Gateways.

Cardinal "Farm" Club Wins

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 17 (AP) — Springfield, Mo., a St. Louis Cardinal baseball farm team, defeated Joplin in the final playoff game last night, 2 to 1, for the Western Association title. Springfield was fourth, Joplin third in the standings at the end of the season.

Pro Football Result

Washington Redskins 13, Giants 3.

'Silent Jock' Sutherland Likes To Be the Football 'Underdog'

Wide World
Jock Sutherland
Pittsburgh Gridiron Coach

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17 (AP)—Jock Sutherland, the silent Scot, will talk plenty now—about anything except the strength of his Pitt football team.

Most of the teams the Panthers play this fall will be stronger than last year, while Pitt not only lost three regulars and a half dozen reserves, but had the weakest freshman team in years.

And that 21-0 Rose Bowl victory—oh, what an anchor it will be to carry through the season.

"Football games are won on incentive," declared Jock. "I like to be the underdog. I like every game to be something for my team to shoot at. This year every opponent will be spurred on by our winning in the Rose Bowl.

Opponents Stronger

"Few football teams remain at the same strength from one year to another. Most of our opponents are stronger. Fordham is reported to have more offensive power. Duke is being called the best in the South. Notre Dame . . ., Nebraska . . .," he went down the line.

"We lost Averell Daniell, an all-America tackle; Bill Glassford, as good a guard as there was in the country, and Bobby Larue, a fine back and one of the key men of our team. You can't help missing men like those and we lost some valuable reserves.

"We were fortunate last year. We'll probably have to pay for some of our good luck."

Returning to his first theme, Jock finally admitted, "Now if I have the proper incentive for my boys, other things being equal, we'll win our share of the games."

Letter Men

As a matter of record Pitt has six letter men at ends, four at guards, three at tackles, two at center and seven in the backfield.

This group is overowing with last year's sophomore sensations—such as Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg, who gained approximately 1000 yards in 150 tries and Bill Daddio, greatest end prospect in years.

Paul Shaw, a regular end two years ago and out all last season, is back to pair with Daddio, George Delich probably will fill Daniell's vacancy at left tackle with Steve Petro, who started for the first time in the Rose Bowl. Another Rose Bowl star, Don Hensley now has the call at center over Henry Adams, last year's regular.

Harold Stebbins, who scored Pitt's winning touchdown against Ohio State last season, will pair with Goldberg at the halfbacks and Sutherland probably will alternate two men at the quarterback and fullback posts again. Johnny Chickerneo and John Michelosen are battling for the former and Bill Stapulis and Frank Patrick for the latter.

Good Record

Since Sutherland came to Pitt, the Panthers have lost only 18 games in 13 years and since 1924 have lost only twice in November.

The fourth game for the last four years—Minnesota in 1933 and 1934; Notre Dame in 1935 and Duquesne in 1936—has kept Pitt from an undefeated season. Will that be an "incentive" to end a two-year series of scorless ties with Fordham? Answer Oct. 16.

Schedule: Sept. 25—Ohio Wesleyan; Oct. 2—West Virginia at Morgantown; 9—Duquesne; 16—Fordham at New York; 23—Wisconsin; 30—Carnegie Tech; Nov. 6—Notre Dame at Notre Dame; 13—Nebraska; 20—Penn State; 27—Duke at Durham.

Major Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The New York Giants added a full game to their National League lead yesterday and shot 3½ games in front when they whipped the Pittsburgh Pirates while the second place Cubs were losing to Boston.

In the American League, meantime, the Yankees also raised their edge by a full game. They trounced Cleveland while the second-place Tigers lost to Washington, which left the Yankees 10½ games in front.

Here's the picture:

	W	L	GB	TP
National League				
Giants	82	52		20
Cubs	80	57	3¼	17
American League				
Yankees	91	44		19
Tigers	81	55	10½	18

Bates Elects Preston

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 17 (AP)—Richard D. Preston '38, Beverly, Mass., has been unanimously elected captain of the Bates varsity football team here. Preston, who received all-Maine recognition at center last year, is the first gridder to be elected captain since Dave Morey took over the coaching reins here in 1929. Under Morey, captains have been appointed by the coach from game to game. Lettermen back from last year's eleven participated in the election.

Mrs. Vare Plans Comeback

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., six times America's golf queen, plans a comeback in an effort to regain the championship she relinquished voluntarily a year ago. Mrs. Vare announced she would compete in the national women's tournament at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4 to 9. She won the national title for the sixth time when she defeated Patty Berg in the final round at Interlachen, Minn., in 1935.

Toledo Meets Weirton

DAYTON, Ohio., Sept. 17 (AP)—Toledo, Ohio, and Weirton, W. Va., moved into the semifinals of the national amateur baseball tournament yesterday. Toledo beat Detroit, 11 to 9, while Weirton disposed of Waterbury, Conn., 5 to 2. Four hits gave Weirton four runs in the first inning and they coasted to victory, outhit, 10 to 9.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2330

Indians Moving Along at Fast Pace for Month

By Edwin Russell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with the embarrassing possibility of a second division finish, the Red Sox today opened a two-game series with the Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park. This series is a combat for fourth place. The Indians, in fifth, are only one game in back of the locals and moving along fast.

It may surprise you to learn that over the past month, the Cleveland Tribe has maintained a faster pace than any other club in the majors, the Yankees, Giants and Cubs included. Since Aug. 17 the Indians have won 24 and lost 11, taking nine out of 10 from the Browns, three straight from the Athletics, three out of five from the White Sox, two out of three from both Washington and Boston, two out of four from the Tigers, and three of their seven meetings with the Yanks.

Indians Coming Fast

On Aug. 17 Cleveland was 9½ games behind the Red Sox and only one half game in front of the sixth-place Senators. Critics were counting them out of the first division race. At the time, the Red Sox were counting on a second or third-place finish. Now, with the Indians traveling at express-train speed, it seems logical that they belong in the upper bracket of the American League. The Sox are on the well-known "spot."

While the Tribe was winning 24 out of 35 and returning to the first division picture, the Yankees—the champions—captured 20 out of 31. The Indians held a percentage pace of .686. The Yanks went along at .645.

The question now arises: Did the Indians rally soon enough to save Manager Steve O'Neill's job? The answer is probably, "No." The Cleveland front office, according to rumors, has already selected a new pilot, but will not break the news until after the World Series.

Status Unsettled

At this time, the status of three big league managers is still unsettled. Along with O'Neill, Pie Traynor at Pittsburgh and Frankie Frisch at St. Louis are in a fog as to their future. Bill McKechnie of the Bees, Jimmy Wilson in Philadelphia and Bucky Harris in Washington are unsigned for 1938, but the guess is that they are certain of at least another year at the head of their respective clubs. McKechnie, in particular, has done great work.

Those pilots signed and sealed for next season are: Bill Terry, Mickey Cochrane, Charley Grimm, Burleigh Grimes, Jimmy Dykes, Joe Cronin and, of course, Connie Mack. Cronin has a hold-over contract with two more years to run. Joe McCarthy's contract with the Yankees runs out in October, but a new one will be waiting.

These Fenway singles today and tomorrow close activities between the Red Sox and Indians this season. This morning, the Sox were ahead in the series, 11 to 9, having been successful in six of their last eight starts against O'Neill's outfit.

Bees Win Again

The amazing Bees are once again the surprise of the season. They did it last year by climbing out of the cellar into sixth position in the National League. At the close of the current campaign they will be at least fifth, with an outside chance at fourth. The success of Bill McKechnie and Bob Quinn with such veteran recruits as Lou Fette, Jim Turner and Milburn Shoffner, and the continuation of Danny MacFayden's comeback, are probably the outstanding developments of the 1937 major league season. What a feather in the hats of Quinn and McKechnie if the B's should squeeze into the first division!

When Jim Turner shut out the Cubs yesterday, 7 to 0, for his eighteenth victory, he enabled the Giants to take a 3½-game lead in the National flag race. The Giants defeated Pittsburgh, 3 to 0. The Turner triumph gave the Bees three of their four contests in the Wrigley Field series and sent them on to St. Louis only three games behind the fourth-place Pirates.

Around the Hub

Young Eddie Collins, son of the Red Sox general manager, may not play football at Yale this fall. Last spring at Gales Ferry, Yale's crew quarters then, Frank Wandle, Eli trainer, told members of the Boston press that young Collins would be a great halfback. His name has not appeared among the candidates at Gales Ferry as yet.

During the recent pro-allstar game in Boston, Eddie Collins senior dropped a hint that the youngster might forego the grid game. He said at the time that he, as father of the boy, did not care to influence him one way or the other, but he knew the youngster has ambitions along a pro baseball career. During the summer Eddie junior discussed the advisability of dropping football and aiming for a career on the diamond with that wise old counselor Connie Mack of the Athletics.

Such being the case, Yale stands to lose a handy football player and baseball stands to gain a coming star.

The Massachusetts Lesley Cup team will be led by that dean of local international golfers, Francis Ouimet. It is proper and fitting that Ouimet should be so honored since he led victorious Walker Cup teams many times. The Lesley Cup matches will be played in Canada, with Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and Quebec competing this week end.

Other members of the team are Elmer Ward, Mel Merritt, Phil Simons, Dan England Jr., Milan Heath, T. Dennie Boardman, Howard Paul, Phil Hendrick, Charles E. Mason and Richard D. Sears. The teams will play foursomes on Saturday and singles on Sunday. New York is defending the cup. The competition will take place at Le Club Laval sur le Lac, Montreal.

When Eskie Clark left the position of assistant to Bill Bingham of Harvard, he cut himself adrift to take his chances with progress. He left Cambridge and migrated to Easton, Penna., as athletic director of Lafayette. His constant contacts with college athletics refused to hid him in the Lehigh Valley and today or tomorrow he may or may not take on additional duties.

It seems that Walter R. Okeson, commissioner of eastern football officials and numerous other positions of similar nature, is somewhat fed up and desirous of relaxing from the stream of complaints, protests, suggestions and bothersome problems. W. R. Crowley and Eskie Clark are heading those most seriously considered to succeed. We are not acquainted with Crowley, but we do know Clark is equipped with all the necessary requirements to succeed anyone in college athletic control, be it officials, students or sports.

W. M.

U. S. Golfers Win

TORONTO, Sept. 17 (AP)—United States defeated Canada yesterday, 25½ points to 19½, in the annual team match between senior golfers for the Duke of Devonshire Cup.

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Sunday hours, 4 to 8 P. M.
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SPECIALIZING IN FRIED SEA FOODS and FISH DINNERS
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Delightful Dining
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Not beyond Same on Route 27
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SUSAN PALMER'S OYSTER BAR (Downstairs)
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Our Customers Say: "The Best Oyster Stew in N. Y."
Refined Service—Cuisine of Highest Order

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ONE PRICE POLICY
puts thrift in fashion
For the fall season, Adam offers quality value and smart styling comparable to $5 hats $3.25 ALL ONE PRICE
Boston, New York and Stores in Other Principal Cities.
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Popular singer wears an ADAM

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BOSTON
Held Over 3rd Week!
SONJA HENIE · TYRONE POWER
"Thin Ice"
—PLUS 2ND FEATURE—
"ANNAPOLIS SALUTE"
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
Evgs. 55c to $2.75 Pop. Mat. Thurs.
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FIRST TIME— POPULAR PRICES
LOST HORIZON
FRANK CAPRA'S PRODUCTION
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TODAY 10 A.M. TO 10 P.M.
ESSEX COUNTY FAIR
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AIR-CONDITIONED
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NEW YORK, N. Y.
SENSATIONAL TRIUMPH!!
MAURICE EVANS
IN SHAKESPEARE'S
KING RICHARD II
NEW YORK St. James Theatre, Now Playing
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE, Week of Oct. 18
COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

Business and Industry

August Revenue of Leading Railroads Exceeds 1936 Month

Commerce and Finance

Insurance Rates On Shipments To China Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Skyrocketing war risk insurance rates have put the damper on shipments to war-torn China, a survey indicated.

Rates have shot up to as high as 21 per cent of the value of the cargo on shipments of war materials or supplies, and to get these rates, it is necessary to go out and negotiate with the underwriters.

Domestic marine underwriters stopped posting minimum schedules at the beginning of the week, and British underwriters have followed suit, the suspensions due to doubling of the actuarial war hazards during the past fortnight.

Volume of goods moving to China is comparatively small, shippers report. War risk charges of 21 per cent on shipments to Chinese ports, against one twentieth of 1 per cent in peace times, have put a crimp in potential profits and taken the incentive out of exporting goods to the Chinese.

Most domestic marine underwriters are shunning war risk business. During the World War, underwriters felt it was "a duty" to furnish insurance when it was asked for, but in the current Sino-Japanese conflict, they feel they are not obligated to service shippers to the Far East war area.

Rates normally vary according to cargo and destination, but the practice now is to lump risks in the highest hazard classifications. Not only do arms, ammunition, airplanes and other obvious war supplies bear the top rates of 20 to 21 per cent, but also any goods that might be classified or construed as war materials.

Excess Reserves Over $800,000,000 First Time in Weeks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The naton's supply of lendable money increased $120,000,000 during the week ended September 15 to $880,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board reports.

The increase brought these funds or "excess reserves," above the $800,000,000 level for the first time in several weeks, the board said.

The upturn was traceable in part to a post-Labor Day decline in money in circulation.

Money in circulation fell $43,000,000 to $6,554,000,000. When money in circulation declines, currency flows back into the commercial banking structure, increasing the supply of lendable money.

Recently, the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board joined in a credit-easing program designed to boost excess reserves above the $1,000,000,000 mark by early October.

The Reserve Board statement said the Board's holdings of federal securities remained unchanged at $2,526,000,000 during the week ended September 15. The new credit program provides for Reserve Board buying of Treasury notes for bills on the open market as an additional instrument for easing credit.

NEW YORK (AP)—Operation of the Government's credit easing program announced at the beginning of the week was reflected in the weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Desterilization of $300,000,000 of the $1,400,000,000 inactive gold account, as approved by the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board, resulted in an increase of more than $296,000,000 in the bank's holdings of gold certificates. They rose to $3,542,215,000 from $3,245,780,000 in the previous week.

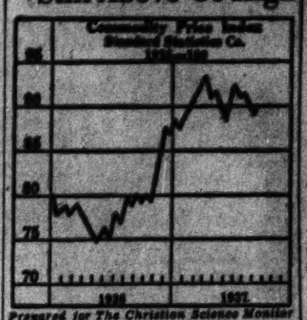
Holdings of U. S. Government securities were unchanged at $725,029,000, indicating the reserve authorities took no action during the week with respect to the provision made for open market purchase of Treasury notes.

Stocks of Copper Increase in August

NEW YORK (AP)—Visible domestic stocks of refined copper gained by 5,743 tons to a total of 123,484 tons in August, the Copper Institute reported.

The August 31 aggregate compared with 117,741 tons at the end of July and 205,736 tons at the close of August, 1936. Blister copper stocks as of August 31 were 11,093 tons higher than the preceding month.

Commodity Prices Still Above '36 High



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Wholesale commodity prices have suffered two substantial setbacks so far this year, but, as a glance at the chart will show, at no time has the composite dropped below the high mark of 1936 reached late in the year.

New Zealand Has Eye on U.S.-U.K. Trade Discussion

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Negotiation of a trade agreement between Britain and the United States is being watched with somewhat critical interest by New Zealand statesmen, who desire to safeguard the Dominion's large exports of primary products against a restriction policy designed to assist meat and dairy production in the United Kingdom.

Prime Minister Michael Savage, on his recent return from the Imperial Conference told New Zealand audiences that some of the views propounded for consideration were "simply astounding," and he had informed the Conference that a report submitted by the Home authorities on the economic aspect of Britain's foreign policy was all buncombe from beginning to end.

Pact Discussed

The proposed trade agreement between Britain and the United States had also been discussed, and he had suggested that if it meant the purchase by Britain of more products of the United States which were produced within the Empire, then the proposal was open to criticism.

Finance Minister Walter Nash, who returned from London via the United States and held conference with Washington authorities on trade matters, gave what he termed a conditional approval to the British-United States proposals, because in a broad sense any policy which would extend the trade between Britain and America would tend to stimulate international trade generally.

New Zealand's View

New Zealand's view, he added, was that every effort should be made to expand total production and world trade. If, under the agreement New Zealand would be left free to follow its general policy of expanding the export of primary products, and to reach a balance between primary and secondary production, the Government would welcome the stimulus to exchanges between nations.

But New Zealand's approval was conditional on the agreement with the United States being in no way associated with restriction policies in the United Kingdom. Only on these terms would New Zealand endorse the proposed agreement.

Treasury Launches $70,000,000 Public Construction Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has launched its $70,000,000 three-year public building construction program by entering the market for building sites.

The procurement division set dates on which those offering sites must submit proposals to be opened locally by postmasters or property custodians.

Proposals will be accepted on 251 sites. The Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury have agreed on allotments for 319 buildings, but the Treasury has several sites in its possession.

Income of Class 1 Roads for August Shows Fair Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Preliminary reports from 91 Class 1 railroads for August, representing 78.8 per cent of total operating revenues, just received and made public by the Association of American Railroads, show that those railroads had estimated operating revenues amounting to $279,793,028 compared with $276,180,210 in the same month of 1936.

Operating revenues of those roads in August, 1937, were 1.3 per cent above those for August, 1936.

Freight Revenue

Freight revenues of the 91 Class 1 railroads in August, 1937 amounted to $223,584,572 compared with $222,387,326 in August, 1936. Freight revenues in August, 1937, were five-tenths of one per cent above the same month of 1936.

Passenger revenues in August, 1937, according to these preliminary reports from 91 Class 1 railroads, totaled $33,308,974 compared with $31,401,914 in August, 1936. For the month of August, 1937, they were 6.1 per cent above the same month of 1936.

Figures by Districts

Thirty-seven Class 1 railroads, representing 90.7 per cent of total operating revenues in the Eastern District, in August, 1937, had estimated operating revenues of $156,376,962 compared with $155,696,146 in August, 1936.

Nineteen Class 1 railroads, representing 67.9 per cent of total operating revenues in the Southern District, had estimated operating revenues in August, 1937, of $27,386,971, compared with $27,381,586 in August, 1936.

Thirty-five Class 1 railroads, representing 67.2 per cent of total operating revenues in the Western District, had estimated operating revenues in August, 1937, of $96,029,095 compared with $93,102,476 in August, 1936.

Freight revenues of those railroads in August, 1937, amounted to $77,722,711 compared with $75,879,569 in August, 1936. Freight revenues of those railroads in August, 1937, were 2.4 per cent above the same month in 1936.

Passenger revenues of those roads in August, 1937, totaled $10,203,536 compared with $9,467,906 in August, 1936. Passenger revenues in August, 1937, were 7.8 per cent above those for August, 1936.

NEW YORK (AP)—Major railroads reporting seven months' income included the Pennsylvania Railroad, which showed for the seven months net income after taxes and charges of $15,820,386, equal to $1.20 a share on the capital stock, compared with $16,359,142 or $1.24 a share in 1936.

Southern Pacific Co. had a seven months' net of $559,784, or 15 cents a share, compared with $1,320,977, or 35 cents a share in 1936.

Southern Railway reported a seven months' net of $1,573,179 or $2.62 a share on the 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, compared with $448,744 or 74 cents a share in 1936.

Union Pacific Railroad System's net for the seven months was $3,439,885, or 50 cents a share, compared with $4,339,295 or 91 cents a share last year.

Canadian Data Show Trade and Finances Buoyant in August

OTTAWA, Ont. (C. P.)—Canada's finances and trade were buoyant in August, it was reported by the Department of National Revenue. Customs and excise collections increased $5,846,797 over last year's figures, income tax, $172,293, and exports, $8,911,765.

On the revenue side, the biggest increase was in excise taxes, which jumped from $13,346,640 in August, 1936, to $16,427,336 this year, an increase of $3,080,696. Customs duties increased $1,965,902, from $6,142,829 to $8,108,732. Excise duties increased $781,202, from $4,156,100 to $4,937,302.

Sunday collections brought total revenue from customs and excise to $29,538,003, an increase of $5,486,797 over August, 1936.

Revenue from income tax totaled $4,248,379, an increase of $172,293 over August, 1936.

Singer Mfg. Profits In 1936 Below 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Singer Manufacturing Company reported net profit of $15,137,713 for 1936, after expenses, taxes and other deductions, equal to $16.82 a share on the 900,000 shares of $100 par capital stock. This compared with $16,291,206, or $18.10 a share, earned in the previous year.

Since the organization of the company in 1851, the company's sales had amounted to more than 75,000,000 sewing machines, according to Sir Douglas Alexander, president, in his report at the annual meeting. Current sales, however, are far below those of pre-war years, he stated.

The generally unsatisfactory condition of the world's markets, he declared, indicated that the strongly nationalistic tendencies were no less firmly established than a year ago. War in Spain stopped all exports of the company to that country, he said, and had rendered assets there of problematical value.

Sir Douglas added that it was too early to tell how the company's business would be affected by the war in China, where there were large uncollected assets.

City of Boston Bonds Offered

NEW YORK, (AP)—Offering of a new issue of $4,800,000 Boston metropolitan district 2¾ per cent bonds, dated Oct. 1 and due Oct. 1, 1938 to 1962 inclusive is being made by a group headed by First National Bank. Bonds are priced to yield 1 to 2 per cent, according to maturity.

Wall St. Sees Flaws in Landis Reasoning; Brokers Critical

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The perennial question of "why is a stock market?" is again in the financial news. In his valedictory on Tuesday as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Landis looked vaguely in the direction of Charles R. Gay, president of the Stock Exchange, and replied to Mr. Gay's "thoughts" rather than his words as published in the recent annual review of the Exchange. What Mr. Landis said to the reporters created a mild sensation in the Street—a sort of open-mouthed skepticism. Financial editors of most financial papers replied editorially. Mr. Gay expressed respect but said he was of the same opinion still. Brokers were more volubly critical.

Most quickly seized upon was Mr. Landis' talk about market cushions. Figures now familiar to everyone concerned, show that floor-traders and "insiders" have been selling for some months while odd-lot traders have been buying. The odd-lot figures are available within two days or less, and they show that right through the recent market break odd-lot traders and investors have continued to buy on balance. Meantime one of the points in controversy has been whether professional in-and-out traders provide a cushion to the market. So Mr. Landis neatly wove the fact into the controversy by saying ". . . our figures of last week give some indication of where the cushion came from. During last week the small man was buying in large volume. . . . The cushion was provided by the backbone of the country and not by some short-term speculative interest centered in Wall Street. Panicky feelings arise in the congested financial centers of the country." And he went on to imply that floor trading interests have provided no cushion for declining prices nor counterweight against advances.

Variance With Landis View

Brokers here almost laugh at the idea that the odd-lot operator provides a "cushion" to the market. They point out that he was buying at the top, in July and August, as well as now. Professionals were at that time selling. Figures are not yet public to show whether they have been buying on last week-end's turn-around. The unsupported assumption is that they have been. The actual odd-lot investment buying on balance was only about 2 per cent of the total turnover—a rather frail explanation of the substantial rally. But only several months from now will it be possible to say whether the odd-lot buyers of last week were mitigating an unwarranted decline, and, in the process, making money for themselves, or whether they were delaying the adjustment of prices to their proper level, and, in the process, losing money for themselves. Probably a slight majority of observers in the Street would lean to the opinion that whatever the odd-lot customer is doing on balance will turn out to have been the wrong thing. The open secret of Wall Street is that the little fellow usually gets the worst of it. In fact this is the view on which the need for the Securities and Exchange Commission is chiefly based. Mr. Landis specifically avoided this point, for the dots in the above quotation stand for the statement . . . I am not saying that (the small man's) economic judgment is right. I am not commenting on the market . . ." So it looks as though, in giving credit for cushioning the market to the little man, whom the Commission is theoretically trying to protect, Mr. Landis was trying to give the Commission its cake and let it eat it, too. And in "not commenting on the market," Mr. Landis appeared to be trying to avoid taking responsibility—a contradictory position.

The whole question of what to do, if anything, about the small trader in the market, is one in which neither the Exchange nor the Commission can take a convincing non-partisan position. Each claims to speak in the little fellow's interest; but he has usually lost, and he still loses. Brokers and the Exchange don't enjoy airing of the fact that he used to lose, and the Commission doesn't like to face the fact that he is likely to go on losing. The word "gambling" is freely used by the Commission when it talks about speculation; but it is usually applied to the wrong persons. Professional traders, to survive, either make a very serious and expensive study of everything that goes into future price-moods, or else they develop a so-called sixth sense of who to listen to. They don't gamble; they hazard their money on a probability, not a chance. The small trader, on the other hand, has less chance in the stock markets than he has on pure mathematical chance-taking, because neither his information nor his sources are good, and his judgment is swayed by mass emotions which professionals who pit their judgment against his have learned to anticipate and discount, that is, to deal with objectively. The small trader is the nearest thing in the stock market to the "everybody" who is "always wrong" on the business cycle. Or so runs much of the closer-mouthed opinion in financial circles. The SEC can play shepherd but it can't keep the lambs from running like sheep, nor make rugged individualists out of them.

Knocking Over Precedents

Another observation by Mr. Landis roused local ire. It concerned not the little fellow but the big fellow. Asked about "thin" markets, he said he had been watching the tape when 3000 shares of Bethlehem was offered (worth about $255,000). "Why," he asked, "should someone want $255,000 or $400,000 or $800,000 in five minutes?" and answered his own question, "The need for that type of liquidation has arisen because stock was carried on too narrow a credit base or because it was carried with the desire to liquidate in five minutes." Thus in a sentence does the former head of the federal agency, entrusted with control of the security markets sweep aside one of the most cherished and valued services which a great stock market has been built up to provide. The speed and ease with which large blocks of stock can be bought and sold in American markets has been a matter of fundamental pride in New York, something akin to our national pride in the Empire State Building—or in the world's biggest factories, the longest freight trains, heaviest steers or largest crops—a creator's, not a consumer's pride. Mr. Landis, in effect, criticises the architecture by saying, "Why have an Empire State Building anyway?" The commission has emotionalized itself with the fact that dependence of the national economy upon markets is dangerous, because these markets periodically collapse, bringing down in wreckage the hopes of liquidity which arose out of failure to understand the difference between a dollar and a dollar's worth.

Tearing-Down Processes

But this fact the Commission has used, ever since its segregation report, solely as a short-sighted controversial weapon, to meet the needs of its curiously blended destructive and constructive urges. Followed through in one direction, the implications would lead to a battering down of the security markets to some undefined primitive form, and followed through in the other direction they would lead to the search for some automatic counterbalance to the business cycle. But the Commission has never followed through. Nobody in the Street has ever fathomed the Commission's ideal of a stock market. It seems to be chiefly interested in economic sin, and the important thing seems to be merely that it is against it.

Carloadings Decline In Holiday Week; 1.6 P.C. Above 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 711,299 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 11.

This was a decrease of 93,334 cars, or 11.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 11,152, or 1.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 254,514, or 26.4 per cent, compared with 1930.

The association changed the form of its report this week, substituting a comparison with the comparable 1930 period for that of two years ago. The association offices said they considered the 1930 figures more significant than those for 1935 because the former year was the beginning of the depression.

The association attributed the decline in loadings for the week ended Sept. 11, as compared with the previous week, to the Labor Day holiday.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	Last wk	Increase over Yr ago
Miscellaneous freight	285,035	†39,602	†6,638
Less than carlot mdse	147,107	†25,151	†2,066
Coal	118,207	†16,710	†2,988
Grain and grain prod	31,883	†6,118	4,265
Livestock	14,207	†375	†3,497
Forest products	33,744	†3,754	1,866
Ore	71,589	†799	19,810
Coke	9,427	†825	420

†Decrease.

Treasury Officials Still Hope to Cut This Year's Deficit

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury authorities said they still were hopeful a substantial reduction could be made in the deficit of $418,000,000 estimated for this year.

Through Sept. 14, the deficit totaled $400,000,000.

President Roosevelt has said he hopes to effect a balance between income and outgo this year, but officials reported it is highly doubtful whether this would be done.

They said, however, they were counting on increased tax receipts and administration economy efforts to hold the deficit to a comparatively low level.

American Gas Earns Net of $13,128,016

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the American Gas and Electric Company and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended July 31 amounted to $13,128,016 after all expenses and charges. This was equivalent to $2.45 a common share after preferred dividend requirements and compares with a net income of $11,306,922, or $2.04 a common share, in the 12 months ended July 31, 1936.

Gross operating revenues of the system totaled $72,836,470 for the 12 months through July 31, 1937, compared with $67,807,101 in the preceding year. Operating expenses, including taxes and maintenance, amounted to $46,381,946, as against $43,005,333 in the earlier period.

Net income for July, after all expenses and charges, was $930,819, as compared with $686,308 in July, 1936. Gross revenues for the month aggregated $5,991,428, against $5,611,319 in the corresponding month of 1936.

Brokers' Loans Drop $28,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,118,000,000. The week ended Wednesday Sept. 15, and the total represented a decrease of $28,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,013,000,000.

Soviet Textile Workers' Pay Up, Training Better

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Government has begun a campaign for a bigger and better textile output by giving workers wage increases and providing for better training. Proficiency prizes and piecework pay were announced as additional incentives to effort.

Raises averaged 19 per cent. New schools will be established in mills for training thousands of new operators, foremen and repairmen.

The Soviet Union's cotton crop is said to be adequate for the country's needs, but the mills fail to use raw material to their utmost capacity.

Agricultural experts estimated that the Soviet Union would gin more than 750,000 tons of cotton during 1937.

Piecework production and higher pay were introduced to reduce the large labor turnover in mills. Dissatisfaction with both wages and heavy production schedules kept employment in a state of flux.

Special encouragement is held out to foremen and technical workers. Their wages went up 50 per cent.

To inject new activity into the spare-part industry, which keeps machines in repair, the Government raised the wages of engineers and technical workers from 12 to 18 per cent.

Premiums were offered for higher qualities and greater varieties of cotton goods.

The Government is seeking to produce 110,000,000 rubles (about $22,000,000) of machinery during the last three months of 1937.

Advertisers Plan 1938 Convention For Texan City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Financial Advertisers Association, which has been holding its annual convention here, will meet in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1938. The specific dates have not yet been arranged.

Arthur H. Brayton, personnel manager, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, speaking at the convention dinner, pointed to statistics showing that the public's buying power is up 14 per cent while prices have not advanced that much, and added that, therefore, no buyers' strike could be expected in the near future, at least.

Continuing, Mr. Brayton said in part:

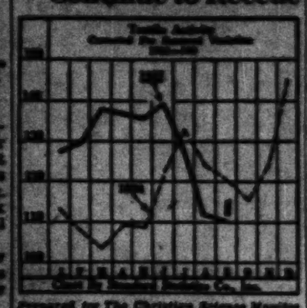
"'There is the opportunity to step up our deposits, our sales and advertising results and still keep our publicity and public relations, our newspaper, our direct mail, our radio, our calendars, our outdoor, our trade and business paper, our business firms, our street car and bus advertising all honest, straightforward and productive.

"Last year Marshall Field & Co. spent many thousands in advertising, with one idea in mind: to get people into our store, the same idea you have with your advertising. Granting that we get them in, what are we going to do with them when they get there?

"We must always remember that markets are people, not clients, distributors, bosses or competitors to be impressed. Advertising must be designed to sell products or ideas. Direct your advertising to the bull's eye, the consumer.

"Do this," Mr. Brayton concluded, "and your business and business life, as Mark Twain said, can be conducted with 'the calm confidence of a Christian.'"

Textile Operations Continue to Recede



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Operations in the textile trades continue to recede in line with the dearth of new business and the steady reduction in the backlog of unfilled orders. Three-shift production has virtually disappeared in the cotton goods line, and the majority of mills are now on a two-shift, five-day week. Some mills expect to shut down for a week or two during the near future, but others intend to lower working schedules to six hours daily.

World's Industry Appears to Pause, States Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"World industry appears at a pause, it declined in July, and indeed has at no time this year equalled its December levels," says Winthrop W. Case writing in the Annalist.

Even apart from the United States, where hesitancy has been noticeable for some time, there has been a slowing up of the rise, Mr. Case contends. International trade also declined, he says, but there is nothing to indicate the drop is more than temporary. Although primary commodity stocks declined further, the weakness in prices continued.

The causes of the current lag in industry are difficult to disentangle, but it is possible that the reaction in commodity prices since the early spring is partly responsible. Furthermore, the unsettling influences of the Spanish struggle, and more recently of Japan's latest advance upon the Asiatic continent, are scarcely conducive to the confidence necessary for business expansion.

Touching on the decline that has taken place lately in world industrial activity, Mr. Chase says in part:

"Losses in the United Kingdom and France were primarily responsible. The decline in the British index is not thought to mark the beginning of a downward cycle, despite the general belief in that country that its boom has nearly reached its peak and indications that the long-forecast decline in building may have begun.

"The decline in the French index, following upon a similar one in the previous month, reflects the failure of French industry to revive, notwithstanding the efforts of the more conservative Chautemps ministry. The Canadian and Dutch indices for July were higher, while that for Denmark were slightly lower.

"Commodity prices have failed to show any clearcut trend, although they have continued weak. Prices tended to decline throughout August. Stocks of the leading primary commodities continued their decline in July. Cotton and rubber stocks declined, but tin stocks were somewhat higher, continuing to fluctuate about what appears to be their normal level."

Livestock Prices At Better Level And Hold Advance

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Livestock prices rolled up sizeable gains during the last week. Everything in the bovine line sold sharply higher and maintained the advance.

Hogs and lambs also sold sharply higher but the former dropped back, to cut the net upturn to mostly 40-50c per cwt. Practically all trade influences supported a higher trade but cooler weather with its consequent improvement in the demand for fresh meats was probably the principal bullish factor. The week's advance brought the top on fed steers at Chicago at $10.10 to the highest point since January, 1930.

The advance in lambs moved the top to the highest point since July 10, and not since Aug. 13 of the current year have hogs sold at $13, this being the peak on swine for the period under review. Fat lambs reached $11.90 on the advance, and although there was some weakness evident at the close, prices were well maintained, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The price improvement registered by all species of livestock this week was particularly gratifying to producers as receipt figures showed expansion in all branches of the trade.

Cattle receipts expanded considerably but a big portion of the increase was attributed to more liberal supplies of grass fat and short-fed cattle, many of these being cows and heifers from the range states.

Notwithstanding the increase in these lower grade cattle everything got action and everything closed the week at higher price levels.

Fed steers and yearlings were mostly 25-50c higher although numerous sales late looked fully 75c up, heifers mostly 50c higher, cows 25-50c higher, bulls 50-75c up, and vealers showed fully $1 advance. There was a decidedly liberal supply of fed steers and yearlings above $17, some of the following prices being indicative of the present high plane of cattle prices:

Top steers $19.10, light steers $19, yearlings $18.85, light yearlings $18.25, heifer yearlings $17. But in contrast the average cost of slaughter steers out of first hands at Chicago was in the neighborhood of $13.50, which would indicate that the supply of grassers and-shortfeds comprised a major portion of the available crop.

The last two days of the period under review, a slipping hog market dropped the top back to $12.65, a spread of $12-$12.60 buying the majority of good and choice hogs averaging 160 to 300 lbs. Most packing sows went to killers at $10.35-$10.85. Fat lambs at the close sold mostly from $11-$11.75, with yearlings at $9.50-$10.15. Native slaughter ewes bulked at $3-$4.50, fat sheep having acquired a sympathetic advance of 50-75c during the period.

Int'l Paper Plans Recapitalization

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper & Power Co. notified stockholders the plan for change in capitalization, recently approved by directors and shareholders, had been completed and new shares of stock were ready for exchange for old ones.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 194

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1937, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 11, 1937.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, September 14, 1937

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 87

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on September 8, 1937, for the quarter ending September 30, 1937, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 15, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1937. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
Art Metal Const	80c	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Buckeye Steel Casting Co	50c	Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Accumulated				
Baltimore Brick Co, 5% pf	$1.50	Sep.	27	Sep. 17
Jones & L Stl pf	$1.75	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Keith-Albee-O pf	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Suburban Elec Sec 2d pf	75c	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Extra				
Consol Chemical Ind B	12½c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
do pf pf A	12½c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Hollinger Cons Gold Mines	5c	Oct.	7	Sep. 23
Taylor Colquitt	50c	Sep.	23	Sep. 20
Special				
Inter Harvester	$1.50	Oct.	15	Sep. 27
Initial				
Dubilier Condenser	15c	Oct.	8	Oct. 1
Stock				
Deere & Co	*200%	Oct.	30	Oct. 2
Regular				
Atlantic Oil Invest	20c Q	Oct.	11	Sep. 24
Attleboro Gas Lt	$3 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Balaban & Katz Corp 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Benjamin Elec Mfg 8% 1st pf	$2	Oct.	1	. . .
Bon Ami A	$1 Q	Oct.	30	Oct. 15
Do B	6½c Q	Oct.	30	Oct. 15
Brookline (Mass) Tr	$3 Q	Oct.	1	Sept. 14
Buckeye Steel Cast Co 6½% pf	$1.62½ Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 20
6% pf	$1.50 Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Chem Bank & Trust (N. Y.)	45c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Climax Molybdenum	30c	Sep.	30	Sep. 27
Commer Natl Bk & Trust	$2 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Consol Chem Indus B	37½c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Do pf pf A	37½c Q	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Darling Strs $2 cum pfc pf	50c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Deere & Co	$1	Oct.	30	Oct. 2
Early & Daniel Co	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Do 7% p f	$1.75 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Easy Wash Mach	25c	Sep.	30	Sep. 24
Elec Cac Cl Inc	$1	Sep.	27	Sep 20
Florence Stove Co	50c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 24
Foreign Bond Asso	25c Q	Sep.	22	Sep. 15
Fulton Trust Co	$2.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Gas Securities ½%	M	Oct.	1	Sep.15
Do 6% pf	50c M	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	$1.50	Oct.	15	Sep.30
Do	$1.50	Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Harvard Tr Co (Cambridge, Mass)	60c Q	Oct.	4	Sep. 15
Hollinger Cons Gold Mines	5c	Oct.	7	Sep. 23
Loomis-Sayles Mutual Fund, Inc	$1 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Loomis-Sayles Second Fund, Inc	25c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Merchants Bk of N Y	$1.25 Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 23
Motor Finance Corp $5 pf	$1.25 Q	Sep.	29	Sep. 18
Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Natl Bond Sh	25c	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Natl Cash Register	25c	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Natl Shawmut Bk	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
New Bedford Gas & Edison Light	$1 Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Plymth Cordage	$1.25 Q	Sep.	27	Sep. 15
Ply Cord sp stk	12½c Q	Sep.	27	Sep. 15
Russeks (5th Av)	12½c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Seaboard Comi Cp	20c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 18
do "A"	62½c Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 18
Sterling Al Prod	25c	Oct.	11	Sep. 30
Taunton Gas Lt	$1.50 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Taylor-Colquitt	50c Q	Sep.	23	Sep. 20
Thomson Products	40c	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
do pf	$1.25 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Time, Inc	$3	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
U S Sugar	10c	Oct.	10	Sep. 25
do pf	$1.25 Q	Oct.	15	Sep. 25
Van Camp Milk	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
do $4 pf	$1 Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Vapor Car Heating	$1	Sep.	20	Sep. 1
Werthan Bag Corps $7 prior pf	$1.75 Q	Aug.	1	July 17
do $7 pf	$1.75 Q	Aug.	1	July 27
West Coast pf	$1 Q	Oct.	5	Sep. 27
Yosemite Portind Cem 4% non-cum pf	10c Q	Oct.	1	Sep. 21

*Two shares of stock for each share of outstanding common.

Union Bag & Paper Votes Stock Split

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Union Bag & Paper Corporation stockholders approved a four-for-one split of the company's stock, and authorized the issue of a principal amount of debentures not exceeding $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are to be offered soon to stockholders in the form of convertible debentures, says Alexander Calder, president. Proceeds of the offering will be used principally to retire bank loans and all other debt incurred in plant construction.

Stockholders of the company also voted an increase in authorized capitalization from 300,000 shares to 1,500,000 in order to provide for the four-for-one split of the 263,860 shares presently outstanding, and also for the shares to be reserved for ultimate conversion of the debentures to be offered. Earnings of the company are currently running well ahead of a year ago.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

To Holders of Bonds and Committee Certificates of Deposit of

BROWN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PULP

If you have not yet received a copy of the plan for reorganization of Brown Company, which proposes payment to the bondholders, promptly after approval, of back interest and interest on interest, which will amount by October 1st, 1937, to $145 for each $1,000 bond, you can obtain a copy by addressing your request to

H. J. BROWN, President
P. O. Box 796, Portland, Maine

Women Control 70 P. C. of Wealth Of Nation; Strong Stockholders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Women in the United States today control 70 per cent of the nation's wealth, and if they are not running industry and politics in the next generation or two, it will be only because they are not conscious of their power, says Isaac F. Marcosson in the American Magazine.

Giving figures to prove this feminine financial dominance, Mr. Marcosson writes: "Women are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of the nation's $104,500,000,000 outstanding life insurance, on which $2,000,000,000 is being paid out each year. The private wealth of the nation is only $280,000,000,000, and women already own enough of that to make the he-Titans tremble. But the women don't know it.

"Today 15,000,000 stockholders own the corporations of America, and nearly 49 per cent of them are women. In some of the seasoned corporate institutions the women stockholders outnumber the men. Sixty-five per cent of the $14,242,800,000 of mutual savings bank accounts and 40 per cent of the titles to all homes are in women's names.

"On top of all this, women control 85 per cent of the country's buying power. A pull-in-the-purse-strings strike by the women of the land would make the most drastic sit-down look like a feeble maneuver. And what is more, women are increasingly going into business for themselves, and making a go of it.

"Women's holdings stood up better than men's in the parlous years following the 1929 crash. One reason was that, being for the most part more conservative than men, the majority held preferred stocks. Fifty-four per cent of the preferred stock in 39 leading corporations is held by women. Of the A. T. & T.'s 640,991 stockholders, for instance, 364,178 are women. In United States Steel, men own 3,726,365 shares; women 3,013,242. Women measure largely in the General Motors list, rolling up a total of 152,512 stockholders as compared with 170,115 men. The men may soon be trying to amuse themselves while their wives are busy at a board meeting."

After giving further evidence that the women's dollar cavalcade pushes on with banners flying stock and bond certificates and realty deeds, Mr. Marcosson wonders if the country is headed for a financial matriarchy.

"I hesitate to prophesy," he concludes. "But I console myself with this thought: If women do become the titular heads of the nation, industrially, they won't have much more than they've had all along. Indirectly and actually, they've owned the earth since time began."

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:30 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 800,000
1937 sal. to date 180,000,000
1936 sal. to date 180,000,000

Numerous Stocks Off 1 to 4 Points In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Stock market leaders were chopped down 1 to 4 points in today's market as weakness developed in rails, coppers and steels.

The list met reverses at the start. Extreme declines were shaded around noon, but support was feeble and the slide was resumed later. A few specialties managed to do better, although gains were scarce near the final hour.

Market "Thin"

The market was exceptionally "thin" and lack of bids, brokers said, had much to do with the backward drift. Dealings were relatively slow, transfers being at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

On the losing side the greater part of the session were shares of Santa Fe, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pullman, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, International Harvester, J. I. Case, Deere, Oliver Farm, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, Howe Sound, St. Joseph Lead, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Public Service of N. J., du Pont, Westinghouse, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of N. J., Allis Chalmers, Loew's, Superheater and Commercial Investment Trust.

Wall Street News

On the cheerful side of the market picture was the week-end review of Dun & Bradstreet which found retail sales expanding beyond the usual fall proportions.

Increase in distribution over the preceding week was placed at from 4 to 10 per cent and 8 to 20 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

On the other hand, the Engineering News-Record estimated construction awards for the week ended Sept. 14, were 16 per cent under the same 1936 week. August rubber consumption also registered a drop of some 2000 tons from July and about 5000 tons from August a year ago.

Corporate Bonds Soggy

Gentle improvement in federal loans and a soggy corporate list marked bond trading today. The market appeared to be suffering from a renewed outbreak of its summer lethargy.

Demand for federals, although quiet, furnished the only color to an otherwise dreary list. Gains in some Treasury issues ranged up to 3-32 of a point and government-guaranteed obligations were steady and a little higher.

Corporates slumped fractions to nearly two points with carrier liens the principal target for offerings. A few selected issues countered the trend, but they were the exception.

A clouded future for the rails, what with reduced operating income and wage increases, has exerted a depressing influence on most of the group. Conspicuous losers included St. Paul 5s, off around 1½, and Great Northern 4s, down about 1¼.

Foreign dollar issues were extremely narrow and uneven.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Curb stocks gave way before light but persistent selling and as the session went into the final hour today, many earlier fractional losses had been widened to as much as 3 points.

Aluminum Company slumped 3 points and Pittsburg Plate Glass was pushed down around 2¾. Losing a point or more were Newmont Mining, Sherwin Williams, Northern States Power "A" and American Gas and Electric.

Oils, which began the day on the upside, toppled under the weight of offerings. Creole Petroleum lost nearly 2 points and Gulf Oil was down around 1⅞.

Losing fractions were St. Regis Paper, United Gas, American Light & Traction, International Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share, Sunray Oil and Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.96⅛	$4.95⅛		$4.8397
Cables	4.96⅜	4.95⅛		4.8397
France—franc	.0338	.0337		‡
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1684		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2297	.2297		‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526		.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5508	.5501		‡
Sweden—krona	.2555	.2553		.4537
Norway—krone	.2491	.2488		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2213	.2210		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.1387
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888		.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349		‡
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220		.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975		.2981
Poland—sloty	.1893	.1893		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso¶	.3005	.3000		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0040	.0040		.0925
Chile—peso¶	.0400	.0400		.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.58501	.58501		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2892	.2890		.8440
India—rupee	.3746	.3740		.6180
Java—florin	.5527	.5532		.6804
Hong Kong—dol	.3100	.3100		*
Shanghai—dol	.2987**	.2987**		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812	.5812		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.50..	.5013		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00		1.0031
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. **Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury on Sept. 15: Receipts, $187,776,073.52; expenditures, $$661,456,469.58; balance, $3,061,-$$$.4.96; cust... receipts for the month, $17,038,358.59. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,190,212,947.29; expenditures, $1,536,336,882.13, including $451,019,365.47 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $371,194,134.84; gross debt, $37,294,230,606.41, a decrease of $16,667,748.21 below the previous day; gold assets, $12,651,288,468.92, including $1,119,973,861.19 of idle gold.

*Large figures due to Sept. 15 debt refinancing.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:30	Net Ch'ge
55	41	Abbott Lab (1.60g)	3	43	43	43	Sep 16
85	63½	Acme Steel (4)	2	72	72	72	Sep 16
23½	14½	Adams Exp (.20g)	9	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
32½	22	Adams-Millis (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
36	28½	Addressograph (1.40)	3	30½	29	30	
4⅝	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
69½	61¼	Air Reduction (3a)	4	68	67	67	—1
2	1½	Air-Way El Ap	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅞	Alaska Jun (.80a)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Allegheny	20	2½	2	2½	
35½	33	Allegheny pf xw	2	33½	33½	33½	Sep 10
20½	19	Allegheny pf 250 ww	8	21	20½	21	—1
22	21	Allegheny pf 500 ww	1	21	21	21	Sep 10
52½	30½	Allegheny pf	3	31½	30½	30½	—1½
45⅝	33	Allegh Cbl (1.20g)	7	37½	37½	37½	—1½
27⅞	12	Allen Indust (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
206½	200	Allied Wh & Dye (6)	7	206	204	204	—1
17½	14½	Allied Kid (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	
23½	18½	Allied Mills (2g)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
21½	13⅜	Allied Stores (.30a)	23	14¾	14	14¾	— ⅛
88	70	Allied Stores pf (5)	7	70	70	70	Sep 16
83½	63½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	13	84½	97½	87½	—3
39⅝	17½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18½	17⅝	17⅝	Sep 16
8½	3½	Amal Leather	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
52½	35½	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	38	38	38	Sep 13
116⅞	71¾	Amerada (2)	2	70	70	70	⅛
101½	78	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	2	79¼	79	79¼	Sep 16
41⅝	30	Am Bank Note (⅝a)	4	31⅝	30¾	31	— ⅛
80¾	48	Am Brake Sh (1¼a)	1	50	50	50	— ¼
131	99½	Am Can (4a)	2	99	97½	97½	—1½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝	+ ⅛
71	52	Am Car & Fdy (⅝g)	14	53¾	52	53	—1
104½	62	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	4	61¼	61½	61½	—1½
23¾	24⅛	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	11	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	2	150	150	150	Aug 27
115	99	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	
23⅝	19	Am Comm Alcohol	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
33⅜	20½	Am Crystal Sug (3½g)	4	33	32¾	33⅛	—1
13½	9¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	12	9⅝	9½	9½	Sep 16
17	8¾	Am Enka (.60e)	3	9¼	8¾	8¾	Sep 16
13⅜	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	17	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
42	25	Am & For P 5½ pf	3	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
68⅛	34½	Am & For P 3? pf	9	38	37	38	—1
38½	13⅛	Am & For P 2 pf	19	16	15¾	15¾	—1
21	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	5	Am Hide & Leather	10	6	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
55¾	35	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
52⅜	39½	Am Home Pr (2.40g)	3	42	41½	42	Sep 16
4¾	3½	Am Ice	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (3½g)	1	21½	21	21¼	
17¾	10½	Am International	12	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
58⅞	28	Am Locomotive	14	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
135	91⅝	Am Locomotive pf	3	93¾	93	93	— ½
20⅜	18⅜	Am M & Ftr (⅝g)	19	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
13⅜	6½	Am M & Met (.60)	3	7	7	7	
68¾	43	Am Metal (4½g)	12	44	44½	44½	—2½
120½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Sep 14
16½	7	Am Power & Light	49	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
67⅛	40½	Am P & L 86 pf (6)	1	82¾	82	83½	—1¾
73½	40¼	Am P & L 65 pf (5)	1	48¾	45¾	45¾	— ¾
39½	15¾	Am Rad & St S (1.80)	43	17⅛	16⅛	16	+ ⅛
45¾	31½	Am Roll Mill (2)	30	34	33¼	33½	— ¾
101⅜	89¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	13	93	91	91	— ½
38	23½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	Sep 13
29	19½	Am Seating (½g)	4	22¾	22	23¼	+ ⅛
108¾	77	Am Smelt & R (3¾g)	31	80	77¾	77¾	—3½
154	136	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	
67½	51½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	52	52	52	
73¾	33	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	32	39⅝	38½	39	— ½
36½	13	Am Stores (1½g)	11	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
58⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (3)	11	38	37½	38	— 1
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 13
25½	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21½	21½	21½	Sep 16
187	157	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	164½	161	161	—4
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	9	76	76	76	Sep 14
99¾	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	78¼	78	78	
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	137½	137½	137½	Sep 16
20½	9½	Am Type Founders	13	10¾	10¾	10⅝	— ¼
29½	14⅜	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	38	16	15½	15¾	— ⅜
107	83	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep 9
14⅜	7½	Am Woolen	13	8½	7⅞	8	Sep 16
79	51¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	22	63½	62½	63	—1
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	31	12¼	11½	11¾	— ½
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	81	51¾	50¾	50½	Sep 13
69½	47½	Anaconda (1¼g)	159	48½	45⅝	46⅝	—3½
97	70	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	70	70	70	Sep 14
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.40g)	6	19	19	19	— ½
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	20	20	20	Sep 16
10¼	5¾	A P W Paper	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 16
46	38½	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
111	105	Armour Del pf (7)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 16
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	83⅞	83⅛	83⅞	— ⅜
136	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Sep 10
70½	50⅜	Armstrong Ck (1¼g)	14	54	52⅜	52⅞	— ¼
16¼	10	Arnold Const (⅞g)	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	5⅞	Artloom	3	7	7	7	
24⅜	12¾	Assd Dry Goods	9	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
101	82⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 7
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	2	48	46	46	Sep 10
94¾	56½	Atch T & S F (2g)	45	64	60¾	62¼	—2½
104	91¾	Atchison pf (5)	3	93	91¾	93	Sep 16
55½	33	Atl Coast Line	10	38¾	37¾	38	—1¾
29	16	Atl Gulf & W In	1	11	11	11	Sep 15
44	15¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	17½	15½	15½	Sep 13
37	23¼	Atl Refining (2)	13	26⅝	25¼	26⅛	— ⅜
116½	104	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	104	104	104	Sep 15
18½	13¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	25	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
52⅜	49½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	49½	48½	49⅜	Sep 16
94	67½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Sep 16
18¼	8	Atlas Truck (¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
38⅝	13	Auburn Auto	5	15½	15	15	
9½	4	Austin Nichols	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 16
9¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	12	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	

—B—

11¼	3½	Baldwin Loco	53	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 15
9½	3	Baldwin Loco asd	9	3¾	3½	3⅝	Sep 15
23¾	14¼	Baldwin Loco ct	39	18⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf	1	66	66	66	Sep 15
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf asd	4	68	66½	68	Sep 15
40½	17½	Balt & Ohio	53	19⅜	18¾	19½	— ⅜
47¾	20¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	24	23	23	—1⅛
45	38	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	39	39	39	+1
43¾	20	Barber Co (¾g)	3	23½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
32	18	Barker Bros	3	20¾	20¼	20¾	Sep 15
35½	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	12	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
20¼	11½	Bayuk Cigar (.56½g)	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	
28¾	19	Beatrice Cr (1a)	5	19½	19½	19½	Sep 15
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Sep 10
114¾	105	Beech-Nut Pr (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug 30
15¾	10¾	Belding-Hem (1)	1	11	11	11	
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	15½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	13	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
23¾	19¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	5	20½	20	20	
52¾	41	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51	51	51	Sep 16
105½	73	Beth Steel (3½g)	61	82	80	80	—3¾
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
69¾	45	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	47	47	47	+2
38	22	Black & Decker (1a)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
29½	16	Blaw-Knox (.75g)	6	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	— ⅜
49¾	22¼	Boeing Airplane	31	27	26½	26¼	— ⅝
48½	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	1	41	41	41	+ ½
25	20	Bond Stores (1.60)	16	20¼	20	20	Sep 16
28	20½	Borden (1.60)	3	23½	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
50¾	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	9	43¼	42	42	—1¼
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	1	7½	7½	7½	+1⅜
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 15
38⅜	26½	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Sep 16
23¼	13	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	9	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
50⅞	37	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	*6	40¼	39¼	39¼	—1
53½	41	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	2	43½	43⅛	43½	+2½
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	3	37	36½	36⅞	Sep 15
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
38½	10½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	12	11¼	12	Sep 16
53	15¼	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	9	15½	15½	15¼	— ⅜
102¼	48¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	48	47	47	—1¼
52¾	25¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	6	26½	26	26	
50	41½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	41⅞	41½	41½	Sep 14
24½	14¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	3	16	15½	16	Sep 16
25¼	12½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	6⅞	Budd Mfg	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	18	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
48	26	Bullard Co (1)	2	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
68¼	44½	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	48½	48½	48½	
18¾	12	Burlington Mills (1)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	9	25	25	25	
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	2	4½	4	4	— ⅛
39	11¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 13
18¼	12¾	Butler Bros (.60)	4	13½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
38¼	26½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	28	28	28	Sep 16
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	18	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
33¾	13⅛	Byers Co	3	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
34⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	24¼	24	24	+ ⅜

—C—

48¼	30	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	32	30½	30½	—1
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6½	2¾	Callahan Z-Ld	27	3	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
30½	11¾	Calumet & H (1.10g)	30	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	1	27	27	27	— ½
38⅛	16½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	22	18	18	18¼	—1½
17½	9⅝	Canadian Pacific	15	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅝
61½	40	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	40	40	40	Sep 15
18½	10¼	Cap Adm A (⅝a)	9	11½	10⅝	10⅝	Sep 13
47¾	20¾	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	26½	25½	25½	Sep 16
45	38	Carrers & Gen(.15g)	*1	5½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
103½	134	Case (J I)	1	146	146	146	—1½
100	77¼	Caterpil Tract (2½g)	1	94½	84¼	84¼	— ½
108¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Sep 14
41¼	20¾	Celanese Corp (3½g)	8	31½	31	31½	— ⅜
115	106	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Sep 15
48¾	28	Celotex (.30g)	4	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
39¼	29½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	30½	30½	30½	
12½	4⅝	Cent Ply	6	5½	5¼	5⅝	
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	2	19	18	19	Sep 16
54⅜		Cent Violeta Sug	4	9	9	9	Sep 16
48½	37	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	38	38	38	Sep 16
25	20	Cerro de Pasco (4)	18	63¾	60	60	—3½
23¾	8	Certain-teed	8	10½	9¾	9½	
63½	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	49	49	49	Sep 16
48	10¾	Checker Cab	2	13½	13	13	+ ⅜
68½	42	Ches & Ohio (2.60a)	21	45	44	44¼	—1¾
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91	91	91	+ ½
90¾	84	Ches Corp (3)	1	87	87	87	
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅞	1½	1⅞	Sep 13
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	2	4½	4½	4½	Sep 15
6⅝	2½	Chi & N W	13	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
19⅛	6¼	Chi & N W pf	8	8	8	8	
4	1¼	Chi Ot West	3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
18¼	5½	Chi Ot West pf	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
33	19¾	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	3	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
3½	1¼	Chi M St P & P	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7¼	2¾	Chi M St P & P pf	13	3¼	3⅛	3	— ⅛
33	17	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	18	18	18	Sep 16
49	34	Chi Rk Is & P	1	41	41	41	— ½
3⅝	1¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:30	Net Ch'ge
10½	2¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	4¾	4	4¼	Sep 16
27½	13	Chi Tell Coll (1¼g)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 14
15⅝	13	Chick Cot Oil	7	15	17½	17½	— ⅛
15⅞	7½	Childs Co	1	8	8	8	
130½	80½	Chrysler (7g)	74	89¾	86¾	87¼	—1½
21⅝	18½	City Ice & F (2)	2	18	18	18	— ¼
10⅜	4¼	City Stores	2	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
48	22½	Clark Equip (1.20g)	3	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ¾
48½	30	Clev Cliffs Ir (1½a)	1	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
38⅞	19¼	Cleve Graph Br (2)	5	21⅝	20¾	20¾	— ¼
170½	123	Coca-Cola (3)	3	140	138	140	+2
88	66½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	87½	87½	87½	Sep 15
25¾	14½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	12	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	103½	103½	103½	Sep 13
62¾	39	Coll & Alt (4g)	4	43¼	42	42	—1¼
51⅛	28	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	34½	34½	34½	—⅜
111	113½	Colum Br A (1.50g)	14	97	96	96	+ ⅜
115	100½	Colum Br pf (5.50g)	5	107⅞	107½	107⅝	Sep 16
37	25	Cream of Wh (2g)	*2	27	27	27	Sep 16
38¾	13	Crosley Radio	2	15	14½	15	Sep 16
100⅞	58	Crown Cork (2)	12	59½	58⅜	59¼	Sep 16
86½	41¼	Crwn Ck pf ww (2½)	5	44	44	44	Sep 10
47¾	37	Crwn Ck pf xw (2½)	1	39	39	39	Sep 8
25½	18¾	Crown Zellerb (½g)	23	18¾	17¾	18	— ¾
108¾	91	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	91	91	91	—1½
81¾	51	Crucible Steel	4	59	58½	58½	—1½
135	110	Crucible Stl pf (5½k)	2	115	115	115	+3¾
3	1	Cuba Co	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
14¾	6½	Cuban-Am Sugar	6	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
43	34½	Cudahy Pack (3½)	8	38	34¾	34¾	— ¾
20¾	7¾	Curtis Publishing	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 10
108½	65	Curtis Pub pf (7)	1	67	66	66	— ½
5¾	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	33	4¾	4½	4⅝	
23¾	14	Curtiss-Wright A	16	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
86	67½	Cushman Ts pf (3½)	1	67	67	67	— ⅜
90½	65	Cutler-Hammer (2g)	3	68	66½	66½	—1½

—D—

13½	11¼	Davega Stores (1a)	8	12½	12½	12½	Sep 16
24	18¾	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 14
143½	100	Deere & Co (2g)	6	114	110	110	—4
31¾	24¼	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
29	17¾	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a)	2	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
58⅜	33	Del & Hudson	18	37¾	36¼	36½	—1¼
34½	10½	Del Lack & W	10	13	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	2¾	Den & Rio G W pf	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Sep 16
146½	100	Detroit Edison (5g)	1	105	105	105	
70½	59	Devoe & Ra

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 3:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	3:00
8 3¼s '43-45 Mch	106.13	106.13	106.13
3 3¼s '41	106.9	106.9	106.9
50 3¼s '41-43	106.23	106.22	106.23
9 3¼s '43-45	106.7	106.7	106.7
20 3¼s '46-49	106	106.31	106.31
1 4s '54-44	111.16	111.16	111.16
1 3¼s '47-45	103.9	103.9	103.9
15 3¼s '46-46	106.21	106.19	106.19
1 3s '46-51	103.23	103.23	103.23
2 3¼s '49-44	104.12	104.12	104.12
2 4¼s '52-47	118.17	118.17	118.17
1 3¼s '51-46	106.13	106.13	106.13
4 3¼s '43-45	104.8	104.3	104.8
11 3¼s '52-49	98.8	98.3	98.3
44 3¼s '49-51	99.24	99.22	99.23
7 3s '55-51	10.22	102.19	102.19
32 3¼s '60-55	100.20	10.18	100.18
6 3¼s '59-56	99.22	99.20	99.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	102.2	102.2	102.2
10 3s '49-4	103.13	103.13	103.13

Home Owners' Loan

5 2¾s '49-39	100.23	100.20	100.23
10 2¼s '44-42	100.8	100.8	100.8
5 3s '52-44	103.15	103.13	103.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	103½	103½	103½
2 Alleghany 5s '49	74	74	74
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44	44	44
13 Am & For P 5s 2030	89½	89	89
7 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
9 Am T&T 3½s '43	113½	113	113
9 Am T&T 2¼s '39	99½	99	99½
13 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103½	103½	103½
22 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Am T Fdr cv '50	115½	115½	115½
1 AnacondaCop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
16 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97	97
8 Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98¾
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104	103½	104
7 A C Line 1st 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 ACL cit 4s '52	88	88	88
12 A C Line 4½s '64	87	86½	87
8 A C Line 5s '65	101½	101½	101½
1 At Gu & WI 5s '59	70½	70½	70½
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	108½	108	108½
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	67½	67	67
7 B & O 5s 96 P	66¾	66	66¾
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	65¾	65¾	65¾
89 B&O cv 4½s '60	59	58	58
43 B&O 4s '48	100¼	99½	99½
6 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	96	96	96
4 B & O 5s SW '50	91¾	91	91
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103½	103½	103½
14 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	96	95¾	95¾
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	67¾	67	67
1 BotConM6½s '34 ct	16	16	16
5 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
28 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	71¾	71	71¾
3 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	98	98	98
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	114½	114½	114½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	71	71	71
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	65	65	65
1 Can Sou 5s 62	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	115½	115½	115½
4 Can Nat2Ry 4½s 51	113	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	113	113	113¼
6 Can Pac 5s 54	107	107	107
14 Can Pac 4½s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
42 Can Pac 4½s 60	101½	101¼	101¼
39 Can Pac 5s perp	95¼	94¾	94¾
3 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101	101	101
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	12	12	12
7 Cen Ill E&G38s 51	102½	102½	102½
29 Cen Pac 5s 60	87	86	86
3 Cen Pac 1st14s49	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 certain-td 5½s 48	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 C&O 4½s 92	118½	118½	118½
15 C&O 4½s 96 D	96½	96	96
5 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	96	96	96
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	110	110	110
5 CB&Q 4s 2010	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	24	24	24
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	23	23	23
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	31½	31½	31½
2 Chi I & L 4s '47	22	22	22
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	11	11	11
130 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	91¼	17¾	18
69 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	6¼	6	6
10 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	46	46	46
10 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	46	46	46
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18¾	18¾	18¾
36 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	12	11¾	11¾
1 Chi & NW 4s '37	31	31	31
8 Chi & NW 3½s '87	29½	29½	29½
3 CRIaP cv 4½s '60	70	70	70
4 C R I & P 4s '88	27½	27½	27½
24 C R I & P rfg 4s38	15	14¾	15
11 CRI & P rfg 4s34	13½	13¼	13¼
6 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	90	90	90
2 CT Hte & SE rfg5s80	85	85	85
1 Ct Un Sta 4s '63 D	109½	109½	109½
9 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
4 Childs Co 5s '43	80	79½	80
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	87¾	87¼	87½
1 CCC&StL 4s '30	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '72	105½	105½	105½
1 NTC cn 4s 39	94	94	94
1 NTC 3½s 48	101½	101½	101½
7 NTC 3½s 55	102	101¾	101¾
25 NYC&StL 4½s 2013	82	81	82
11 NY Chas4½s '78	91	91½	91½
1 NYC&HRR 4½s '64 A	93	93	93
28 NY Chas4½s 4s '97	101¼	100	101¼
22 NY Chas4½s '78	97	97	97
1 NY Dock 5s 61 st	91	91	91
4 NY Edis 3½s '60	101	101	101
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	93	93	93
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	39	39	39
15 NYNH&H 4s '67	39	39	39
1 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 NY Steam 4s '67	103½	103½	103½
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	109½	109½	109½
1 NY Tel 2¾s '67	101½	101¼	101½
14 NY Tel 2¼s '41	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 NY W&B 4½s '46	9½	9½	9½
1 Niagara Sh 1½s '30	97	97	97
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '41 A	20½	19½	19½
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 SBC	104½	104½	104½
11 Nor Am Ed 5s '57	104½	104¼	104½
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047 C	94¾	94	94¼
7 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	94	94	94
5 Nor Pac 4½s '2047	99½	99½	99½
6 Nor Pac 4½s '2047	99½	99½	99½
32 Nor Pac 4s '97	103	103	103
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73¼	72	72
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103½	103½	103½
5 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	98½	98½	98½
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47			
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	100	100	100
1 Otis Steel 4½s '52	90	90	90
12 Pac G & E 3½s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106	106	106¾
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '53	100¾	100¾	100¾
9 Para Plot 3½s '47	87½	86½	87½
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	97½	97½	97½
7 PennOilland 4½s '60	105½	105	105
14 Pen P & Lt 4½s '61	106¾	106½	106½
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	116	116	116
86 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110½	110	110¾
33 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	99¾	99½	99½
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	106	106½	106½
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	107½	107½	107¼
9 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	58½	58½	58½
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	67½	66½	66½
125 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16¾	16½	16½
2 Radio Keith 6s '41	100	10	9 100
28 Readg 4½s'97 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Repub Steel 4½s'61	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 Repub Steel 4½s'56	95½	95¾	95½
1 Repub Steel 4½s'61	136	136	136
1 Revere Cop&B 4s'56	102½	102½	102½
8 Rl Ark&L 4½s'34	13½	13½	13½
1 Rutland Can 4s'49	18	18	18
3 Safeway Strs 4s'47	102½	102¾	102½
1 StLPeo&NW 5s'48	32	32	32
15 St L S F 5s'50 B	18½	18½	18½
43 St L S F 4½s'78	12	11½	11½
18 St LSF 4½s'50 ctf st	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	17¾	17	17
4 St LSW rfg 5s'90	27½	26½	26½
1 StPaKC Sh L 4½s'41	13½	13½	13½
3 StPaul UnDep 5s'72	113½	113½	113½
1 StLA Pass 6s'47	10	10	10
74 Seab A L gn 5s'49	15¾	14¾	14¾
22 Sea A L 6s'41 st	13	14½	14½
1 Sea A L aj 5s'49	6¾	6¾	6¾
8 Sea A L 4s'50 st	23½	22	22
1 Sea-AllPa 4s'42 A ct	6½	6½	6½
5 Shell Un 3½s'51 '53	99¾	99½	99½
1 Silesian Am 7s'41	71	71	71
2 Simmons 4s'53	97	97	97
35 Skelly Oil 4s'51	106½	106	106½
7 Socony Vac Oil3½s'53	107½	107½	107½
50 So Bell Tel 2½s'85	100	99¾	99¾
10 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	100	100	100
37 Sou Pac 4½s'68	78½	77¾	77¾
36 Sou Pac 4½s'81	78½	77¾	77¾
2 So Pac rfg 4s'55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 So Pac cif 4s'69	98½	98½	98½
8 So Pac 3½s'46	97½	97½	97½
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	87½	86½	86½
1 South Ry 6½s'56	87½	87½	87½
9 South Ry gen 4s'56	83½	83	83
20 South Ry gen 4s'58	83½	83½	83½
2 Stand Oil N J 4s'51	107¾	107¾	107¾
23 Studebaker 6s cv'45	98½	98½	98½
2 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	88½	88½	88½
3 T RR A St L 4s'53	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Texark Pt Sm5½s'50	100	100	
27 Tex Corp 2½s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s'77B	100	99½	100
3 Tex & Pac 5s'79C	100	99½	100
14 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	99½	99½	99½
6 Third Av aj 5s'60	10½	10½	10½
8 Third Av 4s 60	10½	10½	10½
1 TideW&OO 5½s'52	100	100	
21 Un El Mo 3½s'62	104½	104½	104½
3 Union Oil Cal 2½s'52	108¼	108	108¼
15 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	105¾	105¾
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	94¾	94	94
1 Unit Bis Am 5s '58	107	107	107
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	100¾	100	100
3 U S Rub 5s '47	106½	106½	106½
7 Utah P & L 5s '44	88½	88½	88½
8 Util P&L 5½s '47	47	46¾	47
7 Util-P&L 5s '59	48½	47½	47½
5 Vertient-Sug 7s '43 ct	18½	18	18
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104½	104½	104½
5 Wabash rfg 5½s'76	74	74	74
2 Wabash 4½s'39	37½	37½	37½
3 Wabash 4½s'75 C	39½	39½	39½
16 Walker H 6¾s'45	106	106	106
21 Warner Bros 6s'39	91½	91½	91½
8 Warner Quinl 6s'39	73½	73½	73½
2 West Md 4s'52 A	108½	108	108½
3 West Md 4s'52	108½	108	108½
2 West Pac 1st 5s'46	25	24¾	24¾
4 West Un 5s'38	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Western Un 5s'51	102	101¾	101¾
10 Western Un 5s'56	89	89	89
12 Western Un 5s'60	89½	89	89
2 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	97½	97½	97½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	97½	97½	97½
1 Wilk&E cv 5s'42 ct	31½	31½	31½
1 Wilm & N Pails'39	10	10	10
4 Wilson & Co 3½s'47	98	98	98
5 Youngs S & T 4s '61	103½	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P & P 5s'53	38½	38½	38½
92 Argentine 4s'72	57¾	57¾	57¾
5 Argentine 4s'72 new	57¾	57¾	57¾
3 Australia 5s'55	107¼	107	107¼
1 Australia 5s'57	107	107	107
4 Australia 4½s'56	103¾	103½	103½
3 Belgium 7s'45	108½	108½	108½
1 Belgium 5s'55	108½	108½	108½
11 Brazil 6½s 27-57	37½	37¼	37½
14 Brazil 6½s 26-57	37½	37¼	37½
18 Brazil C Ry 8l 7s'52	37¾	37	37¾
3 Brisbane 5s'57	102½	102½	102½
2 Can 4¼s&4½s Aug '76	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Buenos A 6s 41-st	89½	89	89½
1 Bulgaria 7½s'68	30½	30½	30½
1 Bulgaria 7s'67	30½	29¾	30½
6 Canada 5s'52	112¾	112¾	112¾
31 Canada 4s'60	107½	107½	107½
1 Canada 3½s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Canada 3s'67	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 Canada 3½s'61	98	98¼	98
5 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'61	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Chile 6s'62	17	17	17
25 Chile 6s'60	18½	18½	18½
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan	18½	18½	18½
14 Chile 6s 61 Feb	18½	18½	18½
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept	18½	18½	18½
10 Chile 6s 62	18½	18½	18½
1 Chilean Nitrate 7s 60	18½	18½	18½
3 Colomb Bs 61 Jan	25¼	25	25¼
10 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	25¼	25	25¼
2 Copenhag 5s 52	100½	70½0	100½
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	98½	98½	98½
2 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	29½	29½	29½
6 Costa Rica 7s 51	23¼	23¼	23¼
5 Cuba 5½s 45	58½	58½	58½
3 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
16 Cuba 4½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Cuscho 4s 51	104½	104½	104½
7 Denmark 5½s 42	108½	108½	108½
7 Denmark 5½s 55	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Denmark 4½s 62	100½	100½	100½
4 GerGer 5½s 65	25½	24¾	25½
7 GtCanElPJap 7s 44	77	75½	77
5 GtCanElPJap 6½s 50	16½	16¼	16¼
2 Helsingfors 6½s 60	105	105	105
6 Italy 7s 1951	43½	43½	43½
22 Japan 6½s '54	85½	82	85
11 Japan 5½s '65	68¾	67¾	68¾
6 Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	32¾	32½	32½
1 Lombard El 7s '52	72½	72½	72½
3 Milan City 6½s '52	10½	10½	10½
2 Montevideo 7s '52	74	74	74
11 Nord Ry 6½s '50	100½	100	100½
1 Norway 5½s '44	109¾	105¾	109¾
2 Norway 6s '43	106	106	106
1 Norway 4½s '56	106	106	106
5 Norway 4½s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
16 Norway 4s 42	101	100¾	101
2 Nor Hyd El 5½s '57	100½	100½	100½
8 Orient Dev 6s '53	64½	63¾	64½
5 Orient Dev 5½s '58	62	61¼	62
4 Panama 5s '63A st asd	98	98	98
8 Par-Ori RR 5½s '88	96½	96½	96½
1 Peru 7s '59	17½	17½	17½
19 Peru 1st 6s '60	16	16	16
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	16	16	16
1 Poland 7s '47	75	75	75
1 Porto Aleg 8s '61	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Prussia 6s '52	20	20	
3 Queensland 6s '41	100½	100¼	100½
1 Queensld 6s '47	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	26½	26½	26½
6 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	22¾	22½	22½
6 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '60	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 Rome 6½s '52	71¾	70¾	71
2 Roumania Inst 7s '59	14	41	41
3 Sao Paulo City 6½s '57	22½	22½	22½
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	28	28	28
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	37½	37½	37½
5 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	23½	23½	23½
1 Siemen&Hal 6½s '51	80¾	80¾	
2 Silesia El 6½s '46	20	20	20
2 Sydney 5½s '55	105	105	105
6 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	63	62	63
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	62	62	62
7 Tokyo El Li 6s '53	64	64	64
2 Uruguay El 7s '45	76¾	76½	76¾
1 Uruguay 6s '60	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 Warsaw City 7s '58	53	53	53

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 4,434,000; previous day, 8,574,300; week ago, 12,648,000; two years ago, 16,050,000; Jan. 1 to date, 2,109,473,550; year ago, 2,459,515,000; two years ago, 2,401,193,000.

Utility's Revenues Increase Over Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Northern States Power Company and subsidiary companies reported gross operating revenues for the 12 months ended July 31, 1937, of $35,862,676, as compared with $34,011,478 for the previous 12 months. Net operating revenue and other income, before appropriation for retirement reserve and after taxes, was $14,923,143 for the 12 months, ended July 31, 1937, as against $14,694,596 for the preceding year.

Net income after deductions for interest charges, amortization of debt discount and expense, other income deductions, dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary company held by public and minority interest in net income of subsidiary companies, amounted to $5,815,123, against $5,155,624 for the comparative periods indicated.

Gross operating revenues for seven months ended July 31, 1937, totaled $20,780,585, compared with $20,025,711 for the corresponding period in 1936. Net income for seven months ended July 31, 1937, was $3,668,751 after income deductions including interest charges, amortization of debt discount and expense, and other charges. This compared with net income of $3,044,444 for the corresponding period in 1936.

New York Curb

3:30 P. M. Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	3:30
200	Air Devices	1¾	1¾	1¾
133	Ala Gt Sou (1½g)	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Allen Co 8m	1½	1½	1½
100	Allen Ind (.60)	6	6	6
100	Allen Ltd	8½	8½	8½
80	Alles Lcd pf (6)	121	121	121
100	Am Airlines	12	12	12
100	Am Beverage	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am Bosch (1.20g)	14½	14½	14½
100	Am Brownboveri	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am Cyanamid (4g)	138	138	138
100	Am Gas & El (.60g)	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Am Gr Pat Corp (.20g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	AmGP&L Corp(2%g)	38	38	38
400	Am Gr P&L 8 (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	25½	25½	25½
100	Am Gramoll (1.40)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Am Gas	40¾	40¾	40¾
400	Am L& S T (1.20a)	15¾	15	15
400	Am Maracaibo	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am Seal Kap (.30g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1600	Am Sup Power	3½	3½	3½
100	Am Thread pf (5½)	8½	8½	8½
300	Am Wtrwks & Elec	6¾	6¾	6¾
70	Appal El pf (7)	163¾	163¾	163¾
400	Arctur Rad Tube	1	1	1
100	Ark Nat Gas	5¾	5¾	5¾
2100	Ark Nat Gas A	6¾	6¾	6¾
700	Ark Nat Gas pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Ashin&Dillon (.40)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1200	Asso Gd-El A	2¼	2	2
100	Asso G & E pf	13½	13½	13½
1000	Asso G & E wsd	3-32	3-32	3-32
100	Atlas Corp war	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Automat Prod	2	2	2
100	Avery & Sons (.60g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Axton Fis A	32	31	32
1800	Baldwin Loco war	8½	8½	8½
100	Bardstown Dis	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Barium Stn Stl	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Bath Ire Wks (6%f)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Bell Aire	2	2	2
200	Bell Aire [ ]	14	14	14
100	Bellanca Aire	8¼	8¼	8½
1100	Berk & Gay Furn	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Berk & Gay F war	1	1	1
1500	Bliss E W	13¼	11¾	11¾
600	Blue Ridge (.15g)	2	2	2
6500	El Bond&Sh	1¾	1¼	1¾
200	El Bond & S pf (8)	69	69	69
100	El B&Sh 152pf (5)	50½	50¼	50½
400	Equity Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Chilean Wallp	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ex-Cell-o Crp (.80g)	16¾	16¼	16¼
100	Ferro Enam (1½g)	33	33	33
100	Fidelio Brew			
200	Fisk Rub	10	10	10
400	Ford M Can A (1)	21	20½	20½
500	Ford Motor Can (.313g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Gen Firepfg (.85g)	20	20	20
100	Gen Tel (1s)	15	15	15
400	Gen Wat G & E war			
100	Gilbert (A C)	10¼	10¼	10¼
800	Glen Alden (1½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Godchaux Sug A(4g)	37	37	37
1000	Goldfield Con	½	½	½
200	Gorh Mfg vtc(2½g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
700	Grand Nat Films	2¾	2½	2¾
400	Gray Tel P S (1)	7¾	7¼	7½
30	Gt Atl & Pac tr (6a)	83	83	83
10	GtSthUtd$5½pf	88	88	88
2300	Gulf Oil (¾g)	51	51	51
4100	Gypsum Lime & Alab	10	10	10
100	Hall Lamp (.30g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Hat Corp Am B (.60g)	9	9	9
1100	Hecla Min (.70g)	13¾	13	13
100	Hewitt Rub (1)	13	13	13
100	Hydrm Chem (2)	40	40	40
80	Hires A (.2a)	28¾	28½	28½
200	Holling Gold (.65a)	11¾	11½	11¾
1500	Hud Bay M&S (¾g)	28½	25¾	25¾
600	Humble Oil (1¾g)	74½	74	74
200	HummelRossFib (.40g)	9	9	9
600	Hygrade Fd	3½	3	3
50	Hygrade Sylv (2½)	45	44	44
200	Ill Iowa Pow	8½	8½	8½
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Ill Iowa Pow pf	19	18½	18½
100	Ill Zinc (3½g)	½	½	½
900	Imp Oil Can (½g)	19½	19½	19½
100	Int Paper & Pow war	9	9	9
1700	Internat Pet (1½)	32¾	31¾	32
600	Inter Ut ww new	¼	¼	¼
50	Iron Fire vtc (1.20)	19¾	19¾	19¾
500	Jacobs Co (½g)	13¾	13¼	13¼
100	Jeannette Gla	5	5	5
50	JCP&L 5½%pf(5½)	68½	68	68½
100	Jones & Nelln (.15g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Julian & Kok (1¾)	26¾	26¾	26¾
600	Jones & Lau Stl	74	69	69
10	Kan G & E pf (7)	110	110	110
100	Kennedy's (.30g)	9½	9½	9½
400	Ken Rad T (¾g)	18¾	17¾	17¾
400	Kingston Prod (.40)	4	4	4
500	Kirby Pet	6	5½	5½
25	Koppers Co pf (6)	108	108	108
200	Lake Shore M (4a)	49¼	49¾	49¼
300	Lakey Fdy & M	4¾	4¼	4¼
100	Le Tourneau (1)	30	30	30
100	Lefc Real pf	15	15	15
300	Lehigh C&N (.30)	7	6¾	6¾
500	Leonard Oil	¾	¾	¾
2100	Lion Oil (1a)	26½	24¾	26½
1200	Lockheed Aire	10¾	10¼	10¼
200	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
700	Long Is Lt	3½	3¼	3¼
30	Long Is L pf (7)	79	78½	78½
50	Long Is L pf B (6)	60½	60½	60½
100	Loudon Pack	3¾	3¾	3¾
1200	Louis L & E (.60)	10½	10½	10½
100	Lynch Corp (3g)	45	44	45
100	McWill Dred (1½g)	19	19	19
100	Marion St Show	11½	11½	11½
200	Memph N Gas (.30g)	4½

Cincinnati Cuts Traffic Mishaps By Safety Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 17—A decided increase in the apprehension and conviction of traffic law violators and a downward trend in the number of injury-accidents have followed introduction of the new Safety Patrol here, according to M. C. Condrey, safety engineer of the city.

This patrol is a division of responsibility in the police department wherein one group of officers has the single duty of enforcing traffic laws and preventing accidents. July, the second month of operation of this concentration of effort, brought a reduction of 40 injury accidents under June and of 54 under the preceding month, before the plan was introduced.

At the same time the enforcement index, the figure which shows the number of actual convictions, in court, of traffic law violators in relation to injury accidents, has jumped from 5.8 in May to 11.2 in June and 14.5 for July, Mr. Condrey revealed.

The patrol began operation here on June 16 under the superintendency of Police Major Charles F. Wolsefer. It includes 26 men operating in fast moving scout cars, 29 men on motorcycles and 20 men stationed at busy corners. The men in scout cars devote most of their time to accident investigation while the whole patrol has the assignment of prevention of accidents, and arrest of violators. Formerly the traffic work here had been just one of the activities of regular police in scout cars and motorcycle men were also under the regular police department.

The rise in the enforcement index is particularly significant of the effectiveness of this patrol in the opinion of Mr. Condrey because it shows a high degree of alertness on the part of the patrol in bringing in offenders who have actually broken a law. This is shown in the fact that such a high percentage are convicted on the offense for which they were apprehended.

Millions Involved In Soviet Bank Suit

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Soviet Government thinks it has $1,000,000 on deposit with the National City Bank; the bank contends only a fraction of the amount remains on deposit. Instead, it says, Soviet Government owes it $10,000,000.

That is the substance of a double-barrelled case placed before Supreme Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer yesterday with the motion of the bank for dismissal of a Soviet action.

The Russian Government had sued for recovery of the deposit, made July 24, 1918 by the Cinematographic Committee of the Commissariat of Public Instruction of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. The Soviet Government claimed it was successor in title and interest to the committee.

The bank submitted, in support of its dismissal motion, an affidavit by George B. Link, who has been in charge of its Russian division since 1917.

The affidavit said $900,000 had been paid from the account and contended that the Soviet Government owed the bank $10,000,000 in payment for bank property seized at the time of the Russian revolution, and on loans for purchase of various American commodities.

The bank also said that all Russian claims against American Nationals had been assigned to the United States Government under the agreement of 1933, by which the United States recognized the Soviet Union, and that the Soviet had violated this agreement because it "has failed to refrain from propaganda."

The Soviet has moved to strike out all reference to the diplomatic agreement and its alleged violation, contending it is irrelevant to the suit.

Justice Lauer reserved decision.

Back-Seat Driver Gets Pat on Back

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 17 (AP)—Next time your wife leans over from the back seat and says—"Charley! don't go so fast!" or "John" you almost hit that truck!"—don't let it bother you. Just let an understanding smile trickle across your face and say, "yes, dear."

No fuss. No bother. Because back-seat driving isn't the scourge it's supposed to be. It's been figured out that backseat driving is more of a help than a hindrance these days.

This fact was divulged at the Rutgers University traffic school for police officers by Dr. Harry de Silva, Harvard University traffic expert, who said there were more accidents among cars without back seats than among those with them.

Dr. De Silva's information was based on clinical tests made of 150,000 drivers in 15 sections of the country.

He said cataloguings also revealed that women may not be as good drivers as men but they have fewer accidents because while "women have some bad driving characteristics, they are, on the whole, more careful."

Fog Blamed for Crash

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 17 (AP)—Fog and rain were blamed by investigators for the airliner crash in which Pilot Stanley Harvey, formerly of Hillsdale, Mich., and seven passengers were killed Wednesday night 40 miles south of Lima. One of the victims was P. T. Rice, United States citizen.

U. S. Develops 265 Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The United States Government, through the Farm Security Administration, is spending $1,357,870 for the development of 265 farms in Halifax County, North Carolina, at the site known as Roanoke Farms, a few miles from Weldon, N. C.

Steady Growth Marks Career Of Station KGHF

With Monitor Newscasters

PUEBLO, Colo.—Established in this garden spot, the "Gateway to the San Isabel Forest," in 1928, KGHF has enjoyed continued and gratifying growth. Recently a National Broadcasting Company affiliate, this station has become increasingly popular throughout this region because of the network programs. KGHF has retained its call letters ever since its establishment.

Senator Curtis P. Ritchie, a member of the Colorado State Legislature, and who originally established KGHF in 1928, is the owner, while J. H. McGill serves as business manager. Robert Freed is program director and chief announcer. George J. Ikleman serves as chief engineer.

A KGHF service that has proved especially popular are the four daily news programs from a national press service catering exclusively to radio stations, and one period by a local reporter.

"The Monitor Views the News" program has been a feature of this station almost from the time this service was first offered. This program is radiocast daily except Sunday and has always been well received.

It is the sincere purpose of KGHF to be of service to the community by providing the highest possible type of entertainment and by presenting only truthful advertising. KGHF operates on a frequency of 1320 kilocycles with a power of 500 watts.

This is article number 118 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Tour-a-bouts

Experiments in illuminating the historic excavations of Pompeii have just been made, affording visitors a vivid impression of the city by night. The lighting is confined to the zone of the Temple of Apollo, the Forum, the houses of Romulus and Remus and the house of Triptolemus, R. Narni, manager of the American Express Travel Service, points out, but authorities hope in the near future to include other zones.

An oak tree large enough to contain two chapels stands in the village of Allouville-Bellefosse, and a family of the town has for generations been "custodians of the key to the oak." With an estimated age of 120 years, the tree is so large that nine men with extended arms can scarcely encircle it. As far as age goes, however, it is a mere youngster, for the famous Soma cypress in Lombardy is supposed to be over 1900 years old, and in the Garden of Gethsemane eight of what are believed to be the original olive trees are still standing.

The Oregon Trail is to blazed anew. That is if the state highway commission accedes to an appeal made by the Historical Society of Milwaukee, Ore. The society has requested the Highway Department to consider placing markers at various spots along the trail also to issue instructions wherever the map of Oregon is printed that the highway, now designated as U. S. 30, be marked the Oregon Trail.

With facilities taxed to the limit the past season by an unprecedented rush of visitors officials of the Yellowstone Park Company, operating the national park's hotels, lodges and housekeeping cabins, are contemplating expansion before the 1938 season. In addition to construction of 95 cottages in the Mammoth area, already announced, plans are under way for renovation and improvement of the Mammoth lodge and its cabins. Several cabins will be added at Camp Roosevelt near Tower Falls, which has proved its popularity this year. The largest single project, already begun, is the new recreation hall at Mammoth Hot Springs, which will be ready for the opening of the 1938 season.

Florida begins preparation for another winter season. Officials predict the Sunshine State will entertain 2,250,000 visitors by the time next spring rolls around. Railroads, bus lines, air companies, and steamships, already are making plans to accomodate the anticipated travel. Among this group is the Seaboard Air Line Railway which announces plans to augment its regular winter service with more air-conditioned Pullmans and de luxe reclining seat coaches, faster schedules and additional sections on all through trains.

A great number of social and sporting events are planned for Florida this year on both the East and West Coasts. Ocala, gateway to the Ocala National Forest, the Scenic Highlands, Winter Haven, city of 100 lakes and the villa gardens of West Lake Wales and Lake Wales and Jacksonville, are to be a few of the focal points for winter travelers. In addition, the eastern highland with its lake Okeechobee, the citrus grove country, the many beaches, the renowned resort cities of Miami, Miami Beach, Boca Raton, Fort Lauderdale, Sarasota, Clearwater, Orlando and Tampa, Belleair, St. Petersburg, will entertain thousands of travelers in the next seven months.

Other mid-southern resorts such as Pinehurst, Southern Pines and Savannah also are very optimistic over the coming winter season. Every year sees an earlier Southern season, and officials believe that in the not-too-distant future, Florida and its sister States will be definitely all year 'round playgrounds.

Mine Union Questions U. S.-Soviet Coal Pact

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., Sept. 17 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America questions the legality of the commercial trade agreement between the United States and Russia permitting importation of Russian anthracite duty free.

The agreement suspends the $2-a-ton duty on Russian anthracite for one year, but limits imports to 400,000 tons.

To Fresh Scenes by Land, Air and Water

Philip D. Gendreau, New York; Photo by Blackington from Nesmith; Keystone

Autumn Travel

Upper—Eastern Mansion and Roadside, Their Charm Enhanced by Time. Inset—Shocks Standing in Field for Corn to Ripen. Lower: Left—Railway Platform With Easy Access to Car-Door of Train. Middle—Flight Passengers Waving Good-by. Right—Friends Parting at Liner's Dock

Smokies Score Tourist Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—With previous tourist records already shattered by the season's travel through the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, more than 1,000,000 visitors will probably be the tally by the end of September, spending some $15,000,000 in North Carolina and Tennessee.

In July, former records were broken, there being 132,539 persons in 38,280 vehicles counted at the three main entrances to the park—an increase of 24 per cent over the estimated travel for July of last year.

Tennessee led all states in the number of July visitors, with 56,937 persons in 16,000 cars. Ohio, with 4056 vehicles, ranked second, and North Carolina, with 3864 vehicles, ranked third; but North Carolina packed more people—14,197—in its vehicles than did Ohio, with its 13,411. Georgia came fourth in representation. Although the visitors last year increased from 500,000 to 602,222, the park was outdistanced by the 694,098 persons that went to the newly-opened Shenandoah national park in Virginia. Of the 6,062,081 persons that visited the 26 national parks in America last year, more than 20 per cent are reported to have come to these two eastern parks.

The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 265 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Daily, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Daily, 11 a. m. WELI, 900kc.
New London—Daily, 11 a. m., and 4:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p .m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., WIXAL (shortwave) 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 6 p. m., WIXK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
WIXK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m. WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week days, 7:30 p. m., WBPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 5 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 6:20 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m. WBYD, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 4:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., WIXAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 6 p. m., WIXK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CJRO, 9.15mc, CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCF, 6.06mc.

Varied Holiday Attractions Await Fall Vacation Seeker

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Labor Day, long considered the day when we closed our summer cottage and scurried to city homes to settle down for another year's work before we again turned the key in our camp at Lake Happirest, is now a new leaf on our calendar—new because it signifies the beginning of another travel or vacation season.

September, with its crisp days, and October with its brilliant autumn or, as many like to call it, Indian Summer, are this year headed for a banner season. Thousands of vacationists who wish to hie away from the bustling summer rush are now taking their holidays during this month or have planned an autumn sojourn in October.

Modern transportation by ship, rail, and plane now make fall vacationing an easy matter, and practically every part of the country which has mountains and lakes is at its best, cleanest and most enjoyable at this season. Steamship lines and travel companies after numerous experiments with September and October cruises are finding it just as easy to fill them as to fill those offered in the height of the vacation season, and many other factors point to a lengthening of peak summer travel.

Fall Vacations

Fortunately I have yet to take my holidays. Already these autumn-like days have started my feet to tingling for one or many of the attractive tours the transportation companies have devised to catch my travel fancy. Shall I take a cruise to southern climes? Shall I go to the mountains: to my cottage at the lake; to Canada; to Europe? These are a few of the scores of alluring questions which await my answers.

Of course, my cottage at the Lake offers numerous diversions. I can hike, go boating, swim, and fish. I can go there until the snow flies. And even after the spruce-fringed lanes are filled with puffy-whiteness I can still go, perhaps on snow shoes, perhaps on skis. The five-day working week has made that possible, along with the transportation companies' foresight in arranging schedules to fit the "week-enders" time. For instance, trains, airplanes, and buses, comfortably equipped so the traveler may sleep enroute, leave on Friday night and deliver their passenger at his resort destination early the next morning. With two full days of frolicking among the hills and valleys, the "weekender" is whisked back Sunday night and reaches his office Monday morning at the convential hour of eight.

So, today there is no reason why the person who took his summer holiday early in August shouldn't enjoy numerous weekends at his favorite vacation resort or even go so far as to take in some new areas.

Fall Cruise Season

A cruise? Already the season is under way. Notable is the interest shown in such trans-Atlantic liners as the North German Lloyd Columbus, the Holland-American Rotterdam, the Cunard White Star Berengaria and Carinthia, and Gdynia-America Batory, all of which visit the West Indies during this month.

Railroads are also pointing toward the autumn season. Last Wednesday facilities for travel to California and the West Coast were augmented when the Southern Pacific inaugurated an all-coach and tourist-car train, air conditioned, between Chicago and San Francisco. Also in the domestic picture for this month and next is rail travel to Mexico, which the Wabash Railway, the Missouri Pacific Lines and the National Railways of Mexico are featuring in weekly fall tours.

The airlines also anticipate a booming fall business. And there are many interesting trips on schedule for the vacationist who has limited time. Air service to Bermuda and the West Indies is proving so popular that Pan American Airways and the Imperial Airways are now each scheduling two round-trip flights a week to the islands. In the next few weeks, Eastern Air Lines, as part of its replacement policy, will put into service five new Douglas 21-passenger planes. United Air Lines celebrated this month the tenth anniversary of commercial coast-to-coast air transportation and the great strides made in the field. Whereas 10 years ago it took 33 hours to fly from coast to coast, and cost $400, the time today is only 15 hours and the cost $150.

Europe Prepares for Rush

Europe prepares for a gala autumn season. In Paris, great festivities will mark the visit of the American Legion, and the International Exposition is now attracting 250,000 visitors a day; in Italy, preparations go forward for the Exhibition of Rome under Augustus, which is scheduled to open at the end of the month; and everywhere fairs, festivals and special celebrations will take place.

Is it any wonder a person finds it hard to choose where and how to go?

I like celebrations, fairs, expositions, and festivities. But what catches my fancy right now is the thought of the autumn foliage. Soon it will be dominating the Adirondacks, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Green Mountains of Vermont, the Litchfield Hills in Connecticut, the Poconos of Pennsylvania, the Blue Ridge in Virginia and Tennessee's Great Smokies.

A hint of what is to come is already discerned on the mountain tops. Here September has lightly stenciled the colors which a bit later will mottle the predominant green with fiery reds, deep golds and a riot of shades.

The East's two popular national parks, the Shenandoah in Virginia and its next door neighbor, Tennessee's Great Smoky, are two regions I try to visit when autumn rolls around. Nowhere, except in the hills of my native New England, is there such a blaze of color. The visitor here will find, until late October, comfortable accommodations available.

Canada, too, has a rich area to be explored by the foliage enthusiast. Its great expanse of woodland and forest offer a score of color combinations which continually delight the eye.

Pedestrian Rights Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Between crosswalks or street intersections, vehicles have the right of way over pedestrians, according to a recent court case pointed out by Ivan Kelso, general counsel for the Automobile Club of Southern California, which is campaigning for obedience to the traffic code.

Bridge Proposed For Traffic Over Mackinac Straits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 17—Because of the record Labor Day week-end traffic over the Straits of Mackinac between the two Michigan peninsulas, new impetus has been given for the revival of the campaign to build a five-mile bridge from St. Ignace to Mackinaw City, at a cost estimated not to exceed $35,000,000.

Motorists waited for hours to cross the straits, while the State's ferry boats made the trips as rapidly as possible. At times, the line of waiting automobiles extended as far back as five miles from the docks.

Murray D. Van Wagoner, State Highway Commissioner, announced recently that the Highway Department would call for bids for the construction of a sixth ferryboat, costing about $200,000. In addition, it is planned to enlarge the dockage space at St. Ignace and Mackinaw City so that the traffic can be better accommodated.

Proponents of the bridge argue, however, that ferryboats can never adequately take care of the steadily increasing traffic, and that eventually it would be more economical to span the straits. Sentiment in favor of the bridge appears to be increasing in the state, particularly in the Upper Peninsula, where it is felt the region is losing much tourist business because of transportation delays.

The growth of traffic indicates need for a fleet of 10 or 12 boats within the next five or six years, according to Prof. James H. Cissel of the engineering school of the University of Michigan.

Professor Cissel insists that the bridge project is feasible from both an engineering and an economic standpoint. The length of construction on a direct line from Mackinaw City to St. Ignace would be about 5.2 miles, crossing water about 250 feet deep. By 1944, the bridge traffic might easily reach a total of 1,000,000 vehicles, according to Professor Cissel. Present average ferry rates of $1.77 per vehicle," he said, "would produce a gross income of $1,700,000, or sufficient to finance a $35,000,000 investment."

Increase Reported In Canada Touring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—G. A. McNamee, manager of the Royal Automobile Club of Canada, speaking of this year's travel, said: "We have been of assistance to members of affiliated clubs from practically every state in the Union. In addition we have had inquiries from members of clubs in as widely separated countries as Australia, East Africa, India, and New Zealand, while South African motorist traffic is increasing fast. A man from Nairobi, Kenya Colony, walked into the office at Montreal with an introduction from the Royal Automobile Club branch in East Africa. He wished to hire a good car to explore the rural beauties of Canada."

Inquiries from such widespread places and in such large numbers were unprecedented, declared Mr. McNamee, and indicated that Canada as a motoring country was greatly increasing in interest.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Free samples. Also marvelous value $1.00 Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-156, Chicago.

Christmas Card Sensation! Extra money selling leading $1 assortments. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Pitchburg S-39, Mass.

Extra money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious Boxes Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 113, Boston, Mass.

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Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY

Boylston Street—A selection from several apartments in which our living rooms with open fires and our dining rooms with city views. Two master bedrooms enjoy the outer of the rear.

BOURGEOIS & HUNNEMAN
3 ARLINGTON STREET COM. 4500

Back Bay Suites

1-2-3 rooms in first class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, resident janitor in each building. Inspection invited. Apply

Coleman-Gilbert Associates
320 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. COM. 3322

MODERN APARTMENT
DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK
BRIGHTON

On Commonwealth Avenue bill, 6 large airy rooms and thoroughly up-to-date bathroom, $65. Apply for appointment, 1500 Commonwealth Ave., or Boston Management Co., 76 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 6300.

117 PARK DRIVE

MODERN one and two-room heated apartments, tiled bath, shower, free refrigeration; elevator service. Apply on premises or CLOSE REALTY CO., 15 Tremont St., Boston. Capitol 3278.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furnished and unfurnished apartments for rent; courteous, efficient service. Apply or address HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 4360.

Riverside Apartment Hotel

Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, 90 Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 630 Memorial Dr., Cambridge. KIR. 4720.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Sublet apartment, Park Ave. (62nd St.), 11th floor; six rooms, two master bedrooms, maid's room; attractively decorated and furnished; available October for entire year reasonable rental. Phone for appointment, Circle 7-5620, extension 24.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 70th St.—Beautiful sunny corner unfurnished 3-4 rooms, tile baths, kitchenettes. Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 3-1883.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Business girl wishes to share attractively furnished apartment with another business girl. Call Long. 5073 evenings.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FAMILY of 3 adults desires small furnished apartment between 67th and 79th Sts., N. Y. C. Write Oresa, 1484 Camp Ave., Wanamassa, N. J.

YOUNG business woman studying music wishes to sublet or share another person's furnished apartment having grand piano, around W. 97th St., N. Y. C. AC. 2-6242 evenings.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

ALL household vermin eliminated quickly, economically; termite-proofing specialists. Guaranteed Exterminating Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. LOgacre 5-6900

FARM PRODUCE

APPLES—NATIVE PEACHES—We are now picking fine crop of Wealthy and McIntosh apples. Wealthy apples, 15 lbs. 35c. Adams, Orchard Farm, Mill Rd., Chelmsford, Mass.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5071.

HELP WANTED

MAN and wife for general housework and care of invalid boy, comfortable home. R-5, 1316 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR—Experienced, excellent references, salary plus accommodations for small family. V-1, 1316 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Capable girl for waitress and chamber work in guest house; to go home nights; $16. Long. 9054.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER — Comfortable, quiet home in beautiful country, (the year round; 2 children, 2 adults; nurse does chambermaid work; references; good wages. Mrs. R. Sagendorph, Dublin, N. H.

EXPERIENCED governess with references, for 3-year-old girl; knowledge of French and music preferred; age limit 35. Write Box N-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—Family of 2; quiet, Long Island home; neat, dependable; $40 per month; references. Box 187, Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.

MILLINERY SALESLADY, experienced, accustomed only to better trade. Circle 7-1171, New York City.

YOUNG woman, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Box X-41, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

HOMES TO SHARE

Lady, alone, would like to share home; teacher, business woman; near New York. Mrs. H. E. Sindall, 1335 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

HOMES WANTED

HOME wanted for elderly lady with cultured Christian Scientists in Westchester County. Address W. G. COWAN, 29 Popham Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS home near Boston offers experienced care to elderly person or convalescent. 8 Hampden St., Wellesley, Mass. Phone 0642-W.

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

GOOD HOMES WANTED—For 2 beautiful male tiger marked kittens. Alice M. Fritz, 48 Carlton St., East Orange, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PROPERTY 100 by 125 feet, 8-room home, hot water heat, good condition (no modern improvements). FREDERICK H. PRUSCHEN, 49 Webster St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

WATERTOWN, MASS., 29 Palmer St.—7-room Dutch colonial and garage; $8500; near Charles River. Owner on premises 2-6, Sunday.

HOUSES FURNISHED

DARIEN, CONN.—Colonial, all conveniences; three bedrooms; garage; attractive grounds; near station, beach, schools; restricted; $70. Telephone 199

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Five floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Co., 33 West 33rd, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, Fritz-Carlton Hotel, cor. Boylston and Hemenway Sts., 3 minutes' walk from The Mother Church; splendid office facilities at attractive prices for practitioners.

NEW YORK CITY, 10 West 47th St. (Radio City)—Desk room, private offices, telephone and secretarial service; reasonable. Room 400.

SMALL OFFICE, 51 East 42nd St., New York—Connected with Grand Central and subways; $30 a month. W.m. A. White & Sons on premises. Vanderbilt 3-0294.

PAYING GUESTS

KIMBERLY STONE, Hampden, Va.—A good place to live; fine climate; very reasonable rates; Williamsburg, Yorktown vicinity.

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Outdoor Dining and Sleeping Porches. Bathing—Tennis
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 18

PIANO TUNING

ARTHUR J. JOHNSON
Tuner for Boston Conservatory of Music
Granite 0987-R or Kenmore 1574 (Boston)

ROOMS AND BOARD

A QUIET HOME for rest and study; would go out as a companion-nurse. Mrs. Martha R. Sands, 144 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass. Tel. 833-W

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive, sunny rooms, some with private bath; best of home cooking. Long. 9054.

REAL ESTATE

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

In exclusive residential section, shaded by beautiful trees, new Southern Colonial 7-room house, 2 tile baths with shower, 2 fireplaces, screened porch, stone front, completely insulated, large lot of land.

GAS

Call owner and builder—Wel. 2471.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ELDERLY woman, formerly Jewish, wishes home and care in Christian Science family. Write Box Z-1, Butts Lake, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Shop at Ann Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds, restful atmosphere, large veranda. Tel. 4407, Greenfield.

MRS. ARTHUR B. HOWE
Route 5, West Hartford, Conn.
Opposite Reservoir Breakfasts Served

SUMMIT FARM TOURIST HOME—Specialty baskets of all kinds. Thora Quisted, 100 miles west of Albany, N. Y., on U. S. 20.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Large attractive room, private family; business person preferred; 15 minutes from Harvard Sq. 349 Pleasant St. BEL. 2388-R.

BOSTON, 16 Westland Ave.—Single, double; quiet; elevator; near The Mother Church; Pathway students, transients. Manton, Com. 8773.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—2 rooms, brick sunporch, suitable light housekeeping, in large attractively furn. apt. Will rent single; 3 minutes Beacon St. carline. Lon. 3799.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Comfortable newly furnished airy room; reasonable. 38-42 79th St., Apt. 3-F. Havemeyer 9-6138.

N. Y. C., 421 Riverside Drive (118th). Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-8249. I. M. SHELDON.

N. Y. C., 310 W. 112th (Apt. 4-B)—Double room suitable for a married couple, two closets, extra lavatory; also large room to share with young lady student. Tel. MO 2-1977.

N. Y. C., 446 Central Park West—Desirable, newly decorated; refined environment; convenient transportation; reasonable. Tel. mornings and evenings, Academy 2-8136.

N. Y. C., Clarewont Ave. (Apt. 62)—Large, light, single bedrooms; $5, $6; close subway, Juilliard, Riverside Dr., evenings MO. 2-2634.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th (5-E)—Exceptionally desirable large, front, two beds, water; others $3.50; if seen appreciated. RICE.

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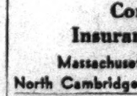
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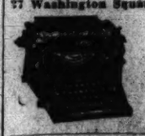
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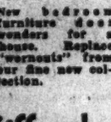
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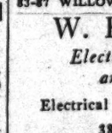
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West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

WEST NEWTON

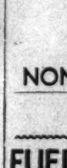
FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Con. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 MAIN STREET
Opposite City Hall

PITTSFIELD

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Evenings


Pittsfield
Milk Exchange
Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 3-1561

The
Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
•
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

NESBIT BROS.
High Grade Meats and Groceries
ALSO
Birdseye Frosted Foods
770 Tyler St. Dial 6473

Looking for a smart coat for fall, only one word's necessary
SHAGMOOR
Prices start at $35.00
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
•
172 West Street Tel. 7396

NESBIT'S GARAGE
Official AAA Garage
Open All Night
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET
OLD FASHION MOLASSES
DROP COOKIES
OATMEAL BREAD
BEANS and BROWN BREAD

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 4350-W
9:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Take Advantage
of Our
Price Protection Contracts
on
New England Coke
Act Now and Save Money
All Next Year
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock Street Pre. 0047

HOW WOMEN TALK
about our beautifully laundered ruffled curtains.
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleansers*
PRES. 5000

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE ST. GRANITE 0613

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 9090

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE TEL. PRES. 0730
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7057

TEL. GRANITE 8569 BONDED
QUINCY FUR SHOP
Furs Exclusively
Remodeling Repairing Relining
New Coats at Low Prices
1249 HANCOCK STREET

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by
a Quincy Family
HARRY G. MARCH

General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

"Fine Furniture for Less"
We Sell "SPRING AIR" BEDDING
manufactured by WELLS & CO. of Boston
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE COMPANY
180 OLD COLONY AVE., WOLLASTON
DELIVERIES ANYWHERE

FREDERICK A. TAYLOR
Teacher of Violin
Residence Studio
174 Fenno St., Wollaston Ph. Gra. 7147

VITALITY SHOES
$6.75
Exclusively at
REMICK'S

READING

MURIEL'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Specializing in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture.
Muriel & William Bradford
22 Salem Street, Wakefield, Mass.
TEL. CRYSTAL 1472

Lufkin's Market
Reading Square Phone 0890—0891

Holland Rusk Butter	lb. 49c
Fancy Maine Potatoes	Pk. 29c
Sweet Potatoes	10 lbs. 25c
Shredded Wheat	2 Pkgs. 23c
Milk Lunch Crackers	lb. 22c
Graham Crackers	lb. 15c

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

Retail Store
READING MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Ranges—Refrigerators—Washers
Vacuum Cleaners

HOOK *and* COWARD
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
WAKEFIELD
Phones: Melrose 0640 Crystal 1680

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 A. M., 1-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parke Snow Inc.
Somerville's
Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
Davis Square, Somerville

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
30 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Service
With Moderate Prices
3 and 5 COLLEGE CIRCLE SOM. 2730

NEW ENGLAND COKE
GOING UP
Buy Quick—Save Money on N. E. Coke
F. A. TEELE, Agent
Davis Square SOM. 0054
Air-Conditioned Ice Refrigerators
Range and Furnace Burners

Bussey Fuel Co.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
507 Mystic Avenue Somerset 1364

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

FREDERICK K. WALTERS
Merchant Tailor
Fine American
and British Woolens
1215 Main Street Tel. 4-2417

HEATING
OIL-O-MATIC
COOLING
LEVEILLEE
OIL SALES CO.
for Dependable Oil Service
C. George Leveillee, Mgr.
Dial 4-1773
453 Worthington St.

TRUE BROTHERS
JEWELERS
Gifts for the Autumn Bride
STERLING SILVER
PICKARD CHINA
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS
1390 MAIN STREET

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
ESSO
Chestnut and Taylor Street
PHONE 2-4072

THOMAS P. RYLAND CO.
Landscape Contractors
Soil—Seed—Fertilizer
Cement and Asphalt Drives
Expert Tree Service
65 James Street Tel. 4-7943

NEW ARCH PRESERVER

SHOES FOR FALL
ARE HERE
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
1454 Main Street

On the Fourth Anniversary of her Home Dining Room
MRS. EARNSHAW
Announces the Opening of
HOME DINING ROOM #2
and TEA ROOM
at 473 STATE ST., OPPOSITE ARMORY
Good Food Carefully Prepared
No Liquor Served

Chateau
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1311 MAIN STREET
WOMAN'S SHOP BUILDING
TELEPHONE 6-5750

Sue Shepard Shoppe
Exclusive Dresses—
Moderately Priced
Bookstore Bldg. Second Floor

Firestone
Service
Stores
Complete One-Stop Service
Ask About Our Budget Plan
Your Credit Is Good
718 State Street Tel. 6-5454 or 6-5453

RUGS
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield
Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
804 St. James Avenue Tel. 3-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

BOOK BINDING AND REPAIRING
Carl Lauppe
31 Bond Pl., Springfield, Mass.

C. L. HOYT, Inc.
Furriers
The Bookstore Building
1383 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
C. L. Hoyt, Mgr. Phone 7-0234

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

CLEAN WINDOWS
Have your windows cleaned by
AMERICAN WINDOW
CLEANING COMPANY
1634 MAIN STREET Tel. 3-2146

Fanz-Davies
Specializing in Individual Feminine Loveliness
Beauty culture in all branches
293 Bridge St. Phone 4-5177

North End Flower Shop
MRS. L. D. ROBINSON
Flowers for All Occasions
New and Unusual Plants
2579 Main Street Phone 3-8662

THE CAMEO
Home Baked Foods
Serving Sibley Farms Ice Cream
CANDY
SPECIAL 35c Luncheon each day
183½ State St., near Maple

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611 Residence, Dial 4-7294

We Welcome
Exposition Visitors
Unusual and inexpensive gifts to take back to the "folks at home."
Empire Stationers
305 BRIDGE STREET

Clip out this ad and save $1.50 on
#6¾ White Wove
1000 ENVELOPES $3.00
Good Quality Regular Price, $4.50
DYGERT PRINTING CO.
151 DWIGHT STREET

for FIGURE BEAUTY
Measure-Fit Corsets
MADE BY KELLOGG
can be obtained at
Katherine K Shop, R311-293 Bridge St.
The Walker Shop, 984 Farmington Ave.
Hartford Tel. for appointment

Skin Service
Daily care of the skin.
Ethel M Harmon
Free Consultation
Creams, Imported Perfumes
3 Newhall Street Springfield, Mass.

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

BONNIE WEE SHOP
Millinery
Exclusive but not expensive
42 VERNON STREET

MAISON WOODWORTH, INC.

A Beauty Salon
Doing Work of the
Better Class
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

TAUNTON

QUALITY FURNITURE
Made to Your Special Order,
If You Wish
BOSTOCK FURNITURE Co.
10-12 Trescott Street, Taunton, Mass.
"Your Store"
TELEPHONES 3421—3422

A. C. Lewis Company
INCORPORATED
4-6 TRESCOTT STREET
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
DECORATORS
Wall Paper, Paints, Window Shades, Glass.
TELEPHONE 3007

HEINZ SOUPS
Both sizes of all varieties always in stock.
COBB, BATES & YERXA Co.
The Complete Food Store
Taunton, Mass. Phone 940

FALL MERCHANDISE
New Fall Dresses—New Fall Gloves
—New Fall Curtains—in fact everything in the store can be classed as new fall merchandise. *Your inspection invited.*
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM (Continued)

Real Buys — Ford
1936 Ford Phaeton—1935 Ford Phaeton
1934 Ford Phaeton—1935 Ford Convertible Sedan
1937 Lincoln Zephyr Sedan. Dealer's personal car.
All cars fully guaranteed.
PAUL B. SMITH CO., Inc.
835 Moody St. Tel. Wal. 4210
24-Hour Service

William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2800

Sears 51st Anniversary
Beginning another half century of savings—
You are cordially invited to visit our store.
240 MOODY STREET

INVISIBLE MENDING
Burns, moth holes and tears rewoven like new; reasonable prices.
All Work Done Promptly
L. CODY
44 Riverview Avenue Tel. Wal. 4321-R

WATERTOWN

STAR MARKET CO.
Fancy Turkeys, 11 to 13 lb. average, 32c lb.
Meaty northern birds at an unusual sale.
Free Delivery to Watertown, Belmont and Waverley
734 Mt. Auburn St., Mid. 7100

AUTOMOBILE BUREAU
We have established for your information a Bureau to give you any advice needed in the selection of new or used cars. Our experience covers a number of years. If we can be of service to you, please call. There is no charge in any way.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
40 NO. BEACON ST. MID. 7050

WELLESLEY HILLS

Wellesley Farms Dairy
We invite your inspection of our Dairy at Glen Road, Wellesley Farms
Deliveries in the Wellesleys, Newtons, also Weston, Waltham, Watertown and Belmont
Tel. WEL. 1456 for
Perfected *Protected* *Quality*

WINTHROP

CHAS. R. BENNISON
Funeral Home
Resident Lady Assistant
170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
OCEAN 0050

THE SERVICE STORE
22 Somerset Ave. Ocean 2004-M
Try our full fashioned guaranteed Hosiery—in Chiffon and Service weight—always 1.00.

WORCESTER

Fifteen
Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget
A. P. and G. H. Hovey
Props.
Tel. 5-3161

NEW CAMPUS
Pure Wool
56-inch Heather Plaids
$1.95 yard
Slocum's Silk Store
476 MAIN STREET—Second Floor

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ... BCM/CSM London are insured while in delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 29 Devonshire Place—Comfortable board, residence, good catering, every comfort; 1 min sea; 42/- weekly. (Off James St.) MRS. MILLS.

HOVE, SUSSEX — Well-appointed house, 3 mins. sea; excellent cuisine, central; moderate terms. Roberts, 14 Tisbury Road. (Hove 6740).

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room, from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SURREY—Home offered to little children in beautiful country by lady (certificated children's nurse); every care and attention and mothering; excellent references MISS DUNCAN, 39, Fairfax Road, N. W. 6.

FLATS TO LET

BEDFORD — Large self-contained furnished flat, six months or less from Sept. 26. Apply in first instance by letter to MRS. ADAMSON, 37a, Kimbolton Road.

NORTH DEVON—Furnished flat with good service given at Ashmead, Saunton Sands; near sea and golf links; facing South; garage; from Oct. 1st.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH, Christchurch — Old world cottage close bus and seashore; hall, 2 reception, sun lounge, 4 bed, bath, central heating, electricity, etc.; £1800 freehold. ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

PARKSTONE, DORSET — Attractive, well-built, house, modern conveniences; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms (hot and cold water); good position; ¼ acre, £1400; with smaller garden £1300. Murree Cottage.

WEST WORTHING—Detached house, 3 double bed rooms, 2 reception, garage; £1150, or let £75. WINTER, Pound Gate, Ferring, Sussex.

HOUSES TO LET

CORNWALL, near Penzance — Comfortable house with large studio, to let from December to March; three bedrooms, bathroom, sitting room, kitchen, electric light, garage, wonderful views over Mounts Bay; mild winter climate. MISS ROSE, Gernick Field, Newlyn, Penzance.

FALMOUTH, Cornwall—Beautifully furnished house; comfortable beds; accommodation for 8 persons; central heating; electricity and gas; all modern conveniences; small garden and garage; permanent housemaid available; mild winter climate; convenient for all services; 8 guineas weekly from October. Hombie, Mrs Neville Hood, 2 Cambridge Pl., Falmouth.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Qualified service for ALL INSURANCES; competitive premiums motor, fire, etc.; best offices and Lloyds. WILLIAMS & VENMAN, 6, Bourne Parade, Ashley Rd. Tel. 1361.

European Local Classified (Continued)

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BEVAN-JOHNS, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consultant optician, sees by appointment at Regent Rooms, Worthing and London; customers are invited to Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Telephone 3630

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON—Privately run Guest House, Ferring-on-Sea—Situated in secluded garden; tennis court; from 2½ guineas.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT
Paying Guests 'Yarns 2½ Gns.
Mrs. Dollin, Estate, Linden Road

WORTHING, "QUEENSCROFT" Guest House, St. George's Road 3 mins. sea; every comfort. Terms from 42/- Mrs. Fingerooth

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk, permanent or holiday guests received, Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 3 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

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BOURNEMOUTH—Experienced Fröbel trained nurse aged about 30 for a child of 3½ years; good salary, good home and every consideration; charges, send references and photograph. Box W-897, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY—Required, capable young nurse for daughter three years and infant; Christian Scientist. Captain Pryce, Dysart Woodland Grove, Weybridge.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOMS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH — Furnished suites, divan bed-sitting rooms with attendance; ideal winter home; excellent cooking; close to sea and shops. MRS. COLSON, Ryllon House, Pinecliff Ave.

SERVICE SUITES

EASTBOURNE, 9 Burlington Place. Tel. 4014—2-3 rooms, private bathrooms; board residence; 2½-4½ gns.

England

BATH

C. MILSOM & SON, LTD.
NORTHGATE, BATH
PIANOS
MUSIC
GRAMOPHONES and RADIO

BEDFORD

Bedford's Rendezvous
for Chocolate, Ices, Afternoon Teas
Meet your friends in pleasant surroundings.
Dudeney & Johnston Ltd.
34-36 High St., Bedford Phone 3222

BOOKS on any and every subject. New and second hand.
Scholastic requisites.
Stationery. Artists' materials.
Tel. 2975 F. R. HOCKLIFFE
High St., Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

A. F. WELLINGTON
"Well-in-Tone"
Furnishings
Personal Service
16, ENDWELL ROAD
Telephone 77, (Day or Night)

PRISCILLA'S
LIGHT LUNCHEONS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
Pies, Cakes, Jams, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

BIRMINGHAM

You'll get the best
VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS
at the
Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

We invite you to view our New Collection of Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Sportswear (British and Continental) Coats, Hats, etc.—American Gowns in all sizes always in stock
Vi Ltd. 213 HIGH ST. ERDINGTON ERD. 1541

SAVOY (Same Day) Cleaners Ltd.
FRENCH CLEANERS, ART DYERS
Latest Methods, Prompt Service
11 High St., Erdington Erd. 0775
(NEXT TO THE ABBEY)
107 Villa Rd., Handsworth Nor. 0923
'Phone message brings our Messenger to collect

J. H. GAY, M.I.P. Est. 1870
508 MOSELEY ROAD 12
Plumbing (Authorised)
Building Repairs and Alterations
SOUth 0161 DECORATOR

ORTON'S
A good house for value in
Children's Wear, Silks and Woollens, Household Linens, Men's Wear
113-115 STRATFORD ROAD

BOURNEMOUTH

C. G. LEE
86 POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs
Shop With Confidence
at
BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone 5000

ROGER HARRIS
MOTOR HIRE SERVICE
Tel. 46 Ferndown
FIRST CLASS CARS:
MODERATE CHARGES

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Furnish at ALLENS
for Cash Prices or Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2 or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.
L. F. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

CORNER GARAGE
New Road, Ferndown
NEAR BOURNEMOUTH
R. A. ADAMS & A. P. WHICHER
ALL REPAIRS AND OVERHAULS UNDERTAKEN
ANY MAKE OF NEW OR USED CAR SUPPLIED
TELEPHONE: FERNDOWN 21

ORMISTON & KNIGHT
F. V. I.
AUCTIONEERS and ESTATE AGENTS
Agents for all the available properties in the residential districts of the Boroughs of BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE.
Valuations for Probate, Insurance, etc.
Mortgages arranged.
HEAD OFFICE, 34, Poole Hill, Bournemouth. Telephone 6070 (two lines), and at 292, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, Telephone Bos. 740.

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Director, Claude C. P. Rackett, A.-V. I.
Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers, Property Management
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West
Tel.: Bournemouth 5066. 3 lines

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2763

A. JONES & SONS LTD.
Comfort Shoe Specialists
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
THE ARCADE, BOSCOMBE
605, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOSCOMBE
895, WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
GERVIS PLACE BOURNEMOUTH
The Speciality Shop for IRISH LINENS
Household and Decorative Linen
Handkerchiefs, Lingerie, etc.

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6760/6761

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
92 BOURNEMOUTH RD. PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
Tel. BOURNEMOUTH 959

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

Shoreham Shipping Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove Hove 1103
Finest Quality FUELS
LOWEST PRICES

FROWD'S
FRESH MILK
HOVE SEAFORD BRIGHTON HASTINGS
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
61, WESTERN ROAD HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4513

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For
FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

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FURNITURE AND CARPETS
COLLEGE GREEN BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS
LANNING & JUDD
Ironmongers
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol, 1
'Phone 25753

AUTUMN COMFORTS
Electric Fires, Gas Fires, Barless Grates, Coal Boxes, all utensils for Electric Cookers. Free delivery. Try us.
JOLLY & SON, Ltd., Bristol
for
Reliable Furs
in all the fashionable skins.

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
The
North Bristol Drapers
Zetland Road Junction

ENGLAND

BROMLEY

PRIME SCOTCH BEEF
SOUTHDOWN MUTTON
Telephone Ravensbourne 2710 and 9
Ledstone Ltd.
PURVEYORS OF MEAT TO WILKINS RD. BROMLEY, KENT, also at 19 Royal Parade CHISLEHURST KENT. Tel. Chislehurst 128

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham & Penge
Phone RAV 0002

BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
E. A. VICKERS & SON
Limited
10 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
DECORATIONS · Window Cleaning
Telephone Ravensbourne 1204

URIDGE'S STORES
BROMLEY
SEVENOAKS
CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe St. Tel. 2733

COLCHESTER

Rogers Brothers
Are Showing the Very Newest Fashion Materials and Silks for Autumn Suits.
Wraps and Gowns for Afternoon and Evening.
Model Millinery Choice Furs
Tel. 3297 Pelham Lane, Colchester

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

Telephone: HASTINGS 2158
JUNIA FARNHAM
Specialist in Matrons' Millinery and extra large fittings.
24 Queen's Road HASTINGS

Now is the time to have your
Down Quilt Re-covered
New Season's Patterns and Styles
Old Quilts remade as new.
MAURICE BASSETT
Send Postcard for Patterns and Prices
31 Cambridge Rd., Hastings.
Opposite Cambridge Gardens Phone 1273

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T. J. S. GUILFORD & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Telephone KINgston 0752 47, LONDON ROAD KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

50 High St Kingston KINgston 5260
PLUMMER & WILLIAMS
AUTO REPAIR SPECIALISTS
NEW CARS SUPPLIED.
16 & 18 High St Kingston-on-Thames
Janvrin
The House of Millinery
Telephone KINGSTON 4393

T. Johnson & Sons
BUILDERS & DECORATORS
Repairs in all Branches
Elmbridge 2334 102 Brighton Road Surbiton

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for
"STUART CRYSTAL"
and All Best Makes of China
16 PALACE AVE. (Next G.P.O.)
Tel. 57212

G. A. Norton
FOOT COMFORT SPECIALISTS
23 Palace Avenue Phone 5686

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

ENGLAND

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

The Four Balls

The four balls were all in the garden together. The rubber ball was under the hedge where the little girl had left it. It was cool and shady under the hedge and the rubber ball lay very still.

Not very far from it on a bench was the popcorn ball all covered with molasses. The little boy had left it there along with the baseball. There they were side by side not saying a word to each other.

And just about halfway between the bench and the hedge was the silver-colored ball set up on a high pillar of stone. The silver-colored ball was all shiny like a mirror and in it was the reflection of the garden and the sky above it and the sun in the sky.

"Oh-hum," said the baseball suddenly rolling an inch toward the popcorn ball, "it's a lovely day."

"It is that," said the popcorn ball sweetly, "a very lovely day."

The rubber ball under the hedge rolled itself out on the green grass.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At That the Rubber Ball Bounced Up and Down With Laughter

"There are just four of us balls here in the garden," he said. "Jolly, I call it."

"Four," the baseball repeated. "I see only three." He was puzzled.

At that the rubber ball bounced up and down with laughter. "Look over there," he shouted, and looking they saw the silver-colored ball.

Straightaway they began to whisper.... "What a strange ball! See, it's like a mirror! I can see the bench in it, and the hedge, and I can see you, and you, and me! Shall we speak to it?"

But before they had a chance the silver-colored ball said, "Tell me what kind of balls you are and I'll tell you what kind of a ball I am."

"Let's," said the rubber ball. "I'll begin." He rolled over on the grass and said laughing,

"I am the rubber ball
And how I can jump
Hitting the sidewalk
With a hard bump.

"I am the rubber ball
Bounce me and see
Ten times, twenty times
It's all fun for me."

The popcorn ball was next. In a soft voice he said shyly,

"I'm made of popcorn and
Molasses sweet.
I'm made for wee folks
To taste and to eat."

The baseball looked hard at him but he wasn't thinking of him, he was thinking of his verse and this is what it was,

"I am a baseball.
I whizz through the air.
They pitch me, they bat me
But what do I care?

"Crowds come to see me
Batted round about
Crowds sometimes cheer me
And often they shout."

"Now," said the rubber ball to the silver-colored ball, "it's your turn." He was very curious, so were the others.

The silver-colored ball shone brighter than ever, and in a tinkling voice said,

"If you bounce me
I would smash
And there would be
A noisy crash.

"If you ate me—
But you wouldn't
For you'd find out
That you couldn't!

"If you hit me
With a bat
I'd break in pieces
So that's that.

"I'm made of glass
And set up high
So that each
New passer-by

"May see the earth
In summer dress
And wonder at
Its loveliness!"

Daily Anecdote

Strategy

In the back yard "Indian fights" Frances was the commanding general, and her mother and sister the "army" that sought to "hold the fort" against the invading "enemy" —two boys and a dog. It was then that she showed the high order of her generalship by issuing her famous order to "have ready a piece of spareribs to entice the dog away from those two dreadful Indians!"

And it was this same strategy, many years later, that Frances, now grown to womanhood—Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—employed to draw the victims of intemperance back upon the path of sobriety, holding before them the happiness and health of a pure, unsullied life.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Sceva . . . Chief of the Priests'

The nineteenth chapter of the book of Acts bears witness to the active healing work carried on by Paul in the city of Ephesus; but, at the same time, this very city was notorious for its magic arts; and reference is made in the same context to a group of seven itinerant exorcists, who are said to have been sons of "one Sceva, a Jew, and chief of the priests" (Acts 19:14).

Some commentators suppose that these men falsely claimed kinship with a Jewish high priest that they might thereby draw the attention and enlist the support of the Jewish residents as Ephesus. On the other hand, granted that Sceva was indeed their father, it is possible that the reference to him as "a Jew, and chief of the priests," may imply no more than that he was a member of the high-priestly family, one who, if he shared the thoughts and actions of his sons, had become a renegade from the religion of his fathers.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Three Fourths

Question: If affirmative votes of three fourths are necessary to elect, and ten votes are cast, would seven votes be considered three fourths?

Answer: Three fourths of ten is 7½. Therefore, eight affirmative votes would be necessary.

Quotation for Today

GO UP into the tribunal of thy conscience and set thyself before thyself.—AUGUSTINE.

Boston Harbor When the Fishing Fleet Is In

All Pictures to Monitor Camera Club from C. F. Petit, Boston

Upper—Morning Duties, Preparing the Bait. Lower Left—The Boats Lashed Together. Lower Right—Catching Up With the News

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Oilskin Bib

Ordinary cloth bibs failed to protect her baby's dress from spilled food, so a young wife conceived the idea of making a large double bib out of silk oilskin. The bib goes on over the head, and covers the entire front and back of the dress. It is tied on the sides with bias tape to match the shade of the bib.

The bibs can be made in many pretty shades; and being more or less transparent, they do not hide the dainty little dresses underneath.

This young woman now has orders from the local department stores and is on the way to a pleasant and remunerative vocation. — Edith G., Glendale, Calif.

Brevities

Montreal Star: A five-ton statue of the famous Canadian cow Springbank Snow Countess is to be erected in Ontario. A motorist thinks it would look most natural in the middle of a road.

Detroit News: Bottled letters, thrown into the sea at Newfoundland, turned up seven months later in Europe. We think, though, the Normandie's record will be remembered longer.

Punch (c): "I'm prepared to back my motorcar against any other," boasts a motorist. Our sympathies are all with the person who parks immediately behind him.

Washington Post: "Child 2, Knows 2500 Words." — Headline. Yes, yes, of course—it's a girl.

Humorist: An athlete wants to know just how fast the average man can run when conventionally attired. In our experience it's just a little slower than the bus he's trying to catch.

London Opinion: In the early days of the motorcar industry, we read, a man bought some scrap metal and made a car out of it. The modern procedure is just the reverse.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: John Garner is the right type of man for Vice-President. He never talks until he has something to say, then doesn't say it.

Lee Shippey in Los Angeles Times: They still make some motion pictures to appeal to the 12-year-old mind—of the producer.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Handicap Spelling Bee

The old alphabet game of Handicap Spelling Bee is much fun. In this game the players choose sides; and simple words of not more than five letters are given out, each containing an "E" and an "R", for example. The player, in spelling the word given him, must substitute for the "E" some gesture such as tapping his nose or stamping his foot. Instead of saying "R" he must substitute the gesture of folding his hands, or saying ha-ha, or pretending to sneeze. The funnier the substitutes chosen for letters, the funnier the spelling bee will be.—Mrs. D. C. K., Cabool, Mo.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Pentacle

Cryptogram

A quotation by Matthew Arnold on the subject of "Culture" forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"BTUVTWX YZ 'VA BOAD VEK FXEV VEGV BOZ FXXC EGYH GCH VEATIEV YC VEK DAWUK.'"

The Table-Top Problem

A Boston reader shares this one: "I have just built a table," said Mr. J., "with all the sides of the top straight and equal, and all the angles right angles."

"Then it's square," said Mr. K.

"No," said Mr. J., "it actually has 12 sides, and, curiously enough, I find that the number of feet in the total length of the boundary is just twice the number of square feet in the area of the table top." Can you draw a plan of the table top with its dimensions?

Letter Changing

How can one DINE without FOOD? Anyway, how about changing DINE to FOOD in 7 moves?

Three Letters

Try arranging the 3 letters V, L, and E, in the diagram below so that they will form the same word reading in 12 different directions. You may repeat these 3 letters as desired, but no other letters are to be used.

Fun With Similes

Another list of ten similes to match up. The first has been checked as usual by way of example:

1	agile as	a flash	
2	gentle as	hash to flies	
3	dry as	a rock	f
4	beautiful as	a lily	
5	new as	falling dew	
6	graceful as	dessert fruit	
7	big as	an elephant	
8	slow as	adonis	
9	gentle as	a butterfly	
10	delicate as	a whale	

(Answers Appear On This Page.)

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan
Monitor Staff Photographer

The picture at the top lacks unity. There are a number of pictures in this one composition; so the eye goes roving over the entire composition seeking some main point of interest on which to rest, and finally comes to the glaring white of the boats in the right center. There is no interest there, and the eye goes roving again, with the same result. The mast cutting the picture at the right is objectionable.

Incidentally, it is seldom wise to put figures into a picture showing nothing but their backs. A good picture is a story-telling picture; and here we cannot tell what the men are doing. There was sufficient exposure to give good detail in the shadows, and the glaring white of the boat could have been toned down in the printing.

The picture at the left lower corner has several faults. In the first place, there are the three glaring highlights. The eye roams from one to another, and there is not sufficient interest to cause it to stop. The distance is a jumbled mass of uninteresting detail, with no particular appeal.

The man reading a paper on the wharf is wrongly placed. He should be a little to the left, so there would be a separation between the piling and his head. A little should be trimmed from the foreground. A ray filter and backed plate, or nonhalation film would have recorded some semblance of detail in the boats. With the man moved to the left, the right edge of the print should be trimmed until only half of the piling remained, giving a frame for the boats.

We should then have the man for the main point of interest, and the boats for a subordinate interest, providing a good story-telling picture.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Taking Care of People'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carlton, Ore.

A modern ending to the story of casting bread upon the waters was written in Oregon recently, when a young woman found undreamed-of advancement in her work.

In 1935, upon leaving the state university, the young graduate started looking for work up and down the Oregon country. She wrote many letters, and received many replies. It seemed that it was difficult to get work. But she kept on keeping on!

So it was one day that a job, much better than she had hoped for, came to her in a town where she knew many people.

In her home town, a sorority sister, on hearing the good news, remarked casually, "Funny thing that job of yours! Edith —— lives near that city. And she is nearly at the end of her rope, being home for two years without a job; and she was graduated with honors."

To the young woman who had been out of school only three weeks came the thought of the girl who had been living at home after a brilliant university career. In flashes came the thoughts the other must harbor. So she wrote the girl in the city near the job and told her to present herself for it. She also wrote the company urging the exchange.

Then she started looking anew for work, and finally found a job. This she worked in for two years, moving up all the while.

Recently she was called into the office of the vice-president of the company. It was the first time she had ever met the man. He said, "Our assistant to the personnel director is leaving us. Would you like the job? It's an advancement not in strict accordance with our policy of promoting by years of service, but I know you understand people."

In answer to the girl's question as to how he knew that, he replied, smiling: "Well, my niece came to town this week, just as the assistant personnel director gave me her resignation, and, well, my niece is Edith ——. She is getting married soon, and she told me how a girl named —— gave her her job. To take care of people is going to be what you get paid for here now."

In Lighter Vein

That's Different

Two old salts who had spent most of their lives on fishing smacks had an argument as to which was the better mathematician. Finally the captain of their ship proposed the following problem which each would try to work out: "If a fishing crew caught 1749 pounds of cod, and brought their catch to port, and sold it at 6 cents a pound, how much would they receive for the fish?"

The two got to work, but neither seemed able to master the intricacies of the deal in fish. At last old Bill turned to the captain and asked him to repeat the problem.

The captain started off: "If a fishing crew caught 1749 pounds of cod and—"

"Wait a moment," said Bill, "is it codfish they caught?"

"Yes," declared the captain.

"No wonder I couldn't get an answer," murmured Bill. "Here I've been figuring on salmon all the time!"

Shrewd

Grandma was helping Peggy make out a list of little guests for her party.

"How about the Morton twins?" Grandma asked.

"Well, there's no need to ask them both," Peggy answered, "they're zactly alike."—Pearson's.

To the Top

"I am very proud of the way my son has worked his way to the top."

"What is he doing?"

"Well, he started as a shoemaker and finished as a hairdresser."—Vancouver Sun.

Tsk! Tsk!

Angler (to friend): "Yes, the fish was too small to bother with, so I got two men to throw it back into the water."—Vancouver Sun.

Benediction

Priscilla: "He said he'd love me for ever and ever—"

Prue: "Ah, men!"—Whitley Seaside Chronicle.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Culture is 'to know the best that has been said and thought in the world.'"

The Table-Top Problem:

From the sketch above, it will be noted that each side was 1 1-3 feet, 12x1 1-3 equal 16 3-3. The area of 6/3x2/3 equal 36/36. 36/36x3 squares equals 36/3 or 7-1/3, half of the perimeter.

Letter Changing: Dine, pine, pone, pore, wore, word, wood, food.

Three Letters:

L E V E L
E E V E E
V V V
E E V E E
L E V E L

Fun With Similes: Agile as a cat; costly as an election; dry as desert dust; beautiful as Adonis; gay as a butterfly; graceful as a fawn; big as a whale; close as heat to fire; gentle as falling dew; delicate as a lily.

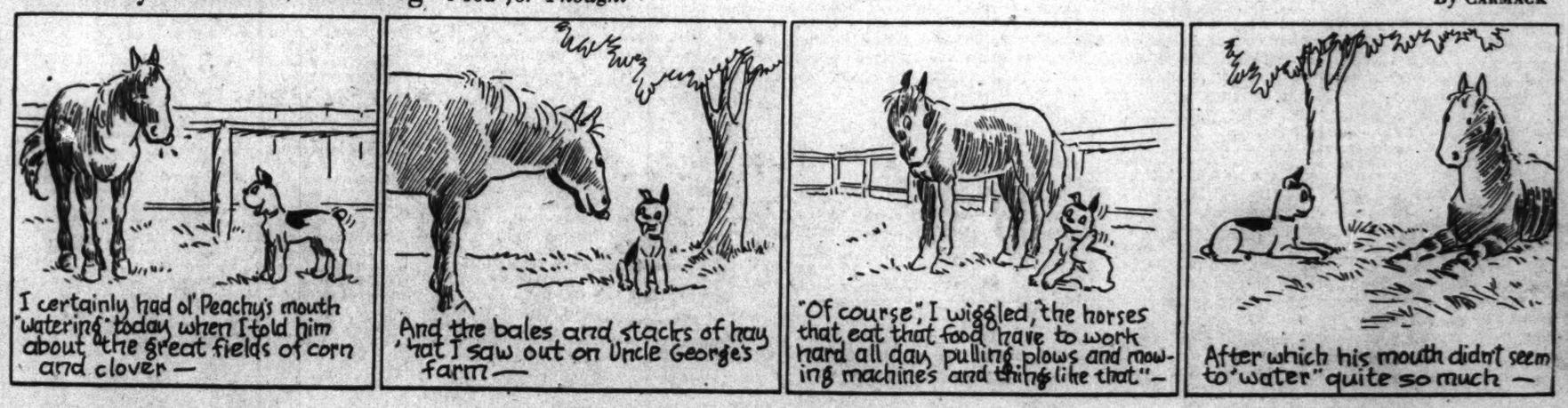
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More of a Musician Than a Grammarian*

By LE PELLEY

I'D NEVER HAVE KNOWN IT IF MARMADUKE HADN'T TOLD ME !
CONGRATULATIONS TUBBY— I HEAR YOU CAN PLAY A FEW PIECES ON THE HARMONICA ....
OH NO
I'm AFRAID YOU HAVE BEEN MISINFORMED..
WELL MARMADUKE SAID SO —— DO YOU PLAY ANYTHING ?
OH— I DABBLE A BIT WITH THE MOUTH ORGAN
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Food for Thought*

By CARMACK


I certainly had ol' Peachy's mouth "watering" today when I told him about the great fields of corn and clover—
And the bales and stacks of hay that I saw out on Uncle George's farm—
"Of course", I wiggled, "the horses that eat that food have to work hard all day pulling plows and mowing machines and things like that"—
After which his mouth didn't seem to "water" quite so much—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Il Duce Reconsiders

THE "parity" in the Mediterranean patrol which is now demanded by Premier Mussolini for Italy, and to which the German press is giving expected support, is a piece of the same pie that Il Duce rejected when invited to Nyon. That, no doubt, is why Britain and France are showing no anxious haste to satisfy his sudden desire for an equal part in that patrol. Premier Mussolini refused to take interest or responsibility for the arrangements made at Nyon. Now he wants those arrangements changed to fit his afterthoughts.

Reports say the Italian dictator and his foreign minister, Count Ciano, now consider their aloofness from the conference inaugurated by France and Britain to deal with submarine piracy in the Mediterranean to have been a mistaken attitude. Such reports would seem to deserve credence.

Possibly Il Duce feels a loss of prestige. At any rate, he can hardly fail to observe that he allowed the diplomatic lead to pass into British and French hands when he might easily have retained a large share in it. His latest demands for "equality" are bids to recapture the share of international leadership which he unwittingly surrendered when he declined to let Italy function as a member of the international community with equal responsibility and concern for law and order.

But matters even more practical than prestige have been forced on Italian attention since Nyon. The weight of armaments on "'Mare Nostrum" is seen as actually affecting the balance of power in that sea. However, earlier British pronouncements that any increase of British naval power in that region would be used only to protect an Empire life-line and never for aggressive purposes lose none of their sincerity by virtue of recent developments. For it is obvious that illegal threats to peaceful shipping forced Britain and France to take steps that they otherwise would have been reluctant to take.

Neither Britain nor France have considered precipitate naval displays against any government as a proper answer to the submarine threat. They have concentrated rather on measures to protect neutral shipping itself against that threat, and they have made a proper approach to the entire problem through a conference of nations which was open to both Germany and Italy.

Premier Mussolini therefore finds himself in the awkward position of being unable logically to protest against a legal massing of British and French naval might in the Mediterranean. His "next best thing" is to angle for a share in the patrol, though at this late date such angling implies less interest in preserving international order than in regaining prestige. It is possible room will be made for Italy in the patrol. Both Britain and Italy value the prospects of a British-Italian rapprochement.

But there is still France to consider. Her sympathies have altered perceptibly since the Ethiopian crisis. Italy in Spain is less tolerable to her than Italy in Ethiopia, especially an Italy with intentions of setting up a fascistic regime in a country bordering France. And an Italy collaborating with Germany is an Italy of another color from that which nearly drove a wedge between France and Britain when League sanctions had to be tried.

Premier Mussolini appears to have been taken off guard by British and French decisiveness, and to have exposed German diplomacy to a similar embarrassment. The democracies can afford to give Italy some share in the patrol, provided they can do so without appearing to have capitulated before the whirling of the Rome-to-Berlin axis. They are in position to ask inducements, and perhaps they should, lest reasonableness again be interpreted as democratic flabbiness.

Old Order, New Style

READING of log cabin "raisings," "husking bees," and the various other forms of helpful activity which served to enliven pioneer agriculture, one should not assume today's tiller, rendered independent of the help of neighbors by improved farm machinery, dwells, Thoreau-like, in "magnificent seclusion." It takes only a perusal of the "home town" weekly to dispel any such illusion.

Though it is no longer necessary for country dwellers to call in the neighbors to build a home, tradition is kept alive by inviting them in when the structure is completed. The "home town" weekly carries during the course of a year many accounts of these social "housewarmings" or "barnwarmings," which, it may be said, are second or third cousins to "house raisings" and "husking bees."

More practical than these symbolic observances, however, is the wholehearted response which the descendants of these agricultural pioneers make in event of adversity. One who follows his "home town" weekly faithfully can tell tales of fields plowed, of crops harvested, of a winter's supply of fuel cut and racked for some neighbor when necessity arose. What need, then, to deplore the passing of the "good old days," when good new days are so much in evidence?

Barriers to Plenty

LESS than two weeks after the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome has denounced policies of crop restriction, a meeting of more than 100 American farm leaders works with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, on plans to curtail acreage of major crops in the United States by from 15,000,000 to possibly 25,000,000 acres in 1938.

It was just this policy of reduced production which the institute experts from more than two score nations warned cannot be continued indefinitely over a large area without stalling the advance of world prosperity, even "putting the whole civilized world in jeopardy and reducing to absurdity the great interests of science and technique."

What can be the explanation of this perversity? Virtually all hands agree, not least Mr. Wallace, that in the long run curtailment of production, including curtailment of industrial production as well as agricultural production, is bad. Yet the report of the International Institute acknowledges that the crop control program in the United States has its temporary basis in expediency. What then?

Let us recognize that there is not merely one set of limitations on agricultural and other production, but there are two such lines of barriers.

First and most obvious are the regulations and mechanisms by which governments require or influence farmers to reduce plantings. To change these is one thing but it does not get at causes.

Behind these lies another set of restrictions more fundamental. So long as the world cuts itself into high-walled military and economic compartments by policies of nationalistic self-sufficiency, the obstacles are going to be there against the necessary exchange of surpluses of the things particular nations produce most efficiently.

Certain regions can mine vastly more coal than they consume. Others can grow wheat beyond any possible need of their own. If Region A can exchange freely with Region B, all is well. If, however, warlike suspicions, trade rivalries and tariff or quota walls divide them, one region indulges in weird quests for ways to make synthetic foods out of coal tar and the other wastefully burns wheat for fuel.

These underlying barriers and restrictions tend to compel the more visible and immediate forms of crop control. There is no use wasting soil and labor to pile up crops which other nations will not consent to take or for which tariffs will not permit them to pay.

There are thus two lines of barricades to be carried if the assault on artificial crop restrictions is to succeed. One line is the restrictions themselves. The other, without which the first objective cannot be held, is the network of trade restrictions which checkerboards the face of the world. To carry the second line, more peace thinking instead of war thinking, more good will in place of military ambition and economic jealousy, are positive needs of the times.

Cotton, Ph.D., D.Sc.?

COTTON, it seems, is taking its doctorate degree in chemistry. Its thesis concerns "Improvement of Fibers Through Chemical Treatment." Like many other magnates of the business world, cotton at one time would have nothing to do with new-fangled modernites like higher education and research.

Such affairs might be well enough for youngsters like rayon, born in a laboratory, but cotton was a self-made product. Yet there is more research being instituted today in the chemistry of textiles than ever before.

One of the latest and most startling discoveries would bring such fibers as ramie, pita, jute, sisal and similar things out of the chemical bath and into mixtures with wool, cotton, linen and other staples. These traditional textiles would be made many times stronger than formerly, and at lower prices. Here are new crops, too, for the one-crop southern farmer. Meanwhile, rayon itself has done a bit of shopping around in fashionable laboratories, establishing a record of constant self-betterment.

Today many institutions are making unusual discoveries. Wool-like effects can be produced by treating cotton with copper oxide in ammonia. Modification of this, the so-called Furness method, gives cotton a permanent luster approaching that of rayon. Treatments with strong sulphuric acid produce a linen-like appearance or a parchment effect. Even the dyeing properties can be entirely changed by chemical treatment which partially converts the fibers into esters of cellulose.

All of which indicates that should cotton receive its new university degree with honors, using the tools made available by research, there is every opportunity for regaining its former business, now heavily mortgaged to rayon.

AN OFFICE BOY for a New York theatrical manager, carried away on board the Queen Mary where he went to deliver a play manuscript, is said to face detention in England as a stowaway unless his employer pays $185 boat fare. The story gets half a column in a metropolitan newspaper and presumably will get English notices. Some plays have received less publicity even for $185.

Wanted—A Bigger Watchdog

Fences

THERE'S a fascination in fences. That is, the kind man fashions by individual labor; not the pre-fabricated type. Nothing romantic about wire mesh.

Consider the granite boulder fences of New England and the stump fences of what have become the pine barrens of Michigan: they reflect the pioneer characteristics of strength and courage and faith in the future. Each stone, each pine stump had to be removed from its native soil and toilsomely hauled to its place at the edge of the field before the land could be turned over for the making of a crop. In time they almost appeared to have been put in place by the hand of Nature, although nothing could wholly disguise the skyward-pointing bleached roots of the pine.

Then, too, the well proportioned limestone slab fences in some parts of the South, built long since by slave labor, tell an alluring story of their own. Gray and green with moss and lichens, a few of the more ancient show signs of crumbling, but notwithstanding their approximate century of duty guarding the bluegrass pastures and field crops, most of them remain intact.

* * *

Observe the cunning fashion in which this low-lying slab fence has been constructed. It takes little imagination in a country of sunshine and ebony-visaged field labor to picture the singing darkies who built it, back in the first half of the last century. A mule hitched to a sled (stone-boats they are called in the North) driven by a barefooted youngster, his cottonade trousers held up by a single "gallus" and a ragged straw hat above his grinning countenance, hauled the stone from outcroppings in the rich fields. Or perhaps wagons and teams driven by the older hands brought the material from a quarry on the place, dropping their loads for miles along the dusty white turnpike—for the highway in that day was metaled with the same stone that went into the walls.

These were field hands who assisted in the task, the common labor of the plantation, but it was a trained artisan who constructed the wall. I picture him as a white-wooled Negro, with huge frame, broad back, and sinewy arms, earned through years of toil at his calling of stone mason. He was a "professional man" among the darkies. It was he who built the stone cabins in which many of his helpers were born, and perhaps he even helped to erect the "big house" itself. Certainly he was the best fence builder in the county, and, when not busy on the plantation keeping smokehouse and other stone outbuildings in repair, was constantly in demand on neighboring farms.

How he managed to construct such firm and sturdy fences without using a drop of mortar might mystify some modern masons, but close observation discloses the manner in which larger slabs were wedged in place with slivers of stone and how the interstices were filled with crushed stone to act as a binder, after the fashion made famous by that Scottish roadbuilder, Mr. McAdam.

There they stand, companion pieces with the cabins clustered back of the "big house," relics of an institution happily long since past. They cannot be duplicated today. No one has the patience to build them, even if he possessed the knack. Moreover—crowning tragedy!—the great estates' new owners, sensing a cheaper way of liming their fields, have taken to grinding up these old fences to sweeten sour soil and have erected the much more utilitarian woven wire in their places. Hence, for unspoiled beauty and the romantic atmosphere of the old South, I take me to the tree-bordered and stone-fenced narrow lanes of the back country when touring below the Mason and Dixon line.

* * *

As it was known to the last generation throughout the Middle West and the South, the rail, or stake-and-rider, fence offered advantages which no modern wire affords. In the angles of the rail fence the tallest bluegrass grew, as the resting plow horse knew. Squirrels buried nuts and acorns there and trees sprang up within a few years to offer shade. No plow or cultivator reached the fence row, and there the sassafras was dug and the wild blackberries were larger and juicier. The fattest persimmons grew on fence row trees.

Who can forget those days when he sat on the topmost rail and after eating a hatful of frost-ripened persimmons, opened the seeds to see what kind of crop year the next would be? One cut off the end of a seed and split it with care. In its heart would be found the image of a spoon. This was the sign of a good crop year, but if one found the image of a knife or fork, it was a "sure sign" of crop failure. But whoever found anything but a spoon?

Wild doves often built their nests between the rails, and brown thrashers in the fence corner bushes, and on the ground, among the accumulated dry leaves, towhees scratched and fed. Squirrels used the top rail as a runway, and a boy could always stir up a lizard by poking under the bottom rail. Wild flowers loved the protecting angles. And when a fellow was "tuckered" from hoeing corn, how cool it was in a rail fence corner! Who ever sat in the shade of a barbed wire fence, or leaned on one when talking to a neighbor!

Except for show purposes, the log cabin and the rail fence of pioneer America have had their day. The home builder no longer squares logs with an adz, notches his timbers, and calls in his neighbors for a house-raising. The rail-splitter, too, has laid aside his maul, wedge, and glut for less arduous tasks. His creations are his crumbling monuments.

MALCOLM BAYLEY

The Wide Horizon

First in the Hearts of His Countrymen

By J. Rubya Williams

PRAGUE

"T. G. MASARYK has deserved well of the State." These words, in Czech, hewn in the walls of both houses of Parliament in Prague, in 1930, express simply and effectively Czechoslovakia's appreciation of its great founder and first president. Only those who have lived in this republic can imagine the esteem and respect in which Masaryk was held by his own people. Hardly a town or village but has its Masaryk Square, and to no other man were so many statues erected during his lifetime.

Whatever the state of feeling between the nationalities, Czech and German, Slovak and Magyar, Ruthene and Pole, the President towered above their misunderstandings—a man appreciated by all of them. How often have I heard complaints regarding the treatment of minorities in the German or Magyar parts of the country ended with the remark, "If only Masaryk knew of these things, they would soon be altered!"

He had long won a place for himself "as a father of the nation," side by side with Hus, Commenius (Komenský) and Palacký, while to the outside world he stood out as one of the greatest figures of the war period, and later, as the twentieth century expression of the Platonic ideal of the philosopher—head of the state. To few others has it been granted not only to work for the fulfillment of an ideal, latent for centuries in his nation's history, but also, after political independence had been achieved, to guide its destinies in the new era, so long and so wisely.

But to know Masaryk only as the first president of Czechoslovakia is not to perceive fully his greatness. Almost the whole of what the average man considers "the allotted span" lay behind him when the last war broke out and he started on his voluntary exile for the sake of his nation. Nor must it be imagined that the son of the coachman of the Habsburg estates at Ceič, on the Slovak-Moravian border, was always the popular figure he afterwards became. For years, his name was a reproach and a byword both to the Austrian authorities and to his own people. After studying in the universities of Vienna and Leipzig, he became professor of philosophy in the University of Prague. From the very first, his determination and love of truth brought much opposition in its train. His ideal was that of his great forerunner, Jan Hus, "Vitěz Právi" (Truth prevails). He founded the "realist school" in Czech philosophy, literature and history, aimed at the avoidance of all sham and at the furthering of objective investigation in all realms of knowledge.

To those of his fellow-countrymen whose patriotism was so weak and ignorant that they accepted the Hanka literary forgeries as a support for their faith, he appeared as a traitor—clearly because his conception of love of country was so much higher. To those who talked of political liberty for the Czechs he said, "What is needed is 'a renewal in the spirit of one's mind,' without which political liberty can mean nothing, an active love for one's neighbors without which no true patriotism can exist, the establishment of public life on the basis of morality and truth."

In December, 1914, he left his own country to organize the fight for Czechoslovak independence, particularly through informing circles abroad of his nation's ideal. On July 6, 1915, at a meeting held at Geneva, to commemorate the quincentenary of the martyrdom of Jan Hus, he raised the standard of independence by declaring that henceforth no reconciliation between Austria and the Czech people was possible. Later, as a professor of King's College, London, as organizer of the Czech and Slovak prisoners of war in Russia and Siberia into an army on the side of the Allies, and by his propaganda tours in the United States, he was able to co-ordinate the many branches of the work for independence into a movement which was successful and led to the establishment of the new republic on October 28, 1918. Masaryk was obviously the only choice for the presidency, and it is questionable whether such nation-wide enthusiasm has been expressed anywhere in this century as that which marked his entry into Prague, after an absence of more than four years in exile.

In the eighties, Masaryk had declared in the Austrian Parliament, "Revolutions are easy, reforms are difficult." One wonders whether he recalled those words when, in 1919, the task of building the new state presented itself to him and his co-operators, Beneš, Svehla, Rašín.

Masaryk represented Czechoslovakia in a very real sense. Of Czech and Slovak stock, he embodied in himself the two great sections of the Slav population of this republic. In another sense, he illustrated its traditional cultural development, in that mentally he was a product, of both Slav and non-Slav influences. Attracted as any European Slav naturally was in prewar days to the great Russian Empire, he nevertheless learned much from German and west European cultures. His sense of reality freed him from the illusions of Panslavism, to which some of his predecessors and contemporaries were preys, and neither the nihilism of despair of Dostoyevsky nor the non-resistance idealism of Tolstoy prevented him from becoming both thinker and man of action. His knowledge of English philosophy and literature and the influence of his wife, Charlotte Garrigue, an American whom he met during his student days at Leipzig, helped to preserve that balance between contemplation and activity which made him so complete a man.

The Anschluss

Book News of the Day

WHEN small nations speak of their "internal affairs" they are, as a secretary in the Ballhausplatz once remarked, hiding beneath a political umbrella. Comes a strong wind, and the *Regenschirm* is apt to turn inside out.

So it is with Austria, and particularly with the "domestic" matter of union with Germany. M. Margaret Ball remarks as much in her POST-WAR GERMAN-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS (Stanford University Press. $4). For she perceives that "the *Anschluss* movement has never been the sole affair of Austria and Germany; the foreign policies of too many countries are involved."

The story of that "involvement"—of the effort at Austro-German union that was halted by the Peace Conference, of the customs union and the various plans for unification, in one degree or another—makes a most interesting subject for the serious student of foreign affairs.

* * *

Miss Ball's capable volume divides into two parts. The record from 1918 to the advent of the Hitler régime is based largely on the documents available in the Hoover War Library, together with material studied through scholarships abroad. In this category her work belongs essentially to those primary sources which have been made available through the scholarly collation of the material at Stanford University. Much of her text has not before been available in English.

The period for 1933 to 1936 is documented mainly through newspaper and other current sources. But it is, perhaps, as balanced an estimate of Austro-German relations as can be written without access to materials that still repose in foreign office archives. Just as she perceives the inherent linguistic and cultural forces which draw Austria and Germany together, so Miss Ball understands the difficulties which spring from basic differences in the philosophies of the Berlin and Viennese governments today.

* * *

Perhaps the major fact of recent years, affecting the relations of the two nations, was the conclusion of the agreement of July 11, 1936, in which Germany "recognized" Austria's independence. It has been interpreted both as an Austrian capitulation to the Reich and as strengthening Vienna's resistance against National Socialist infiltration. Whatever the future may hold, the study of the three years ending in 1936 has made clear to Miss Ball a fact too often overlooked. Following the World War, union between Austria and Germany had been prevented by the nations which dictated the major policies on the continent. But the July 11 agreement changed that. Again the *Anschluss* was shelved, but "this time, for their own ends, by the Austrian and German governments themselves."

And with current developments intensifying the problems between the two Germanic neighbors, it is clear that Miss Ball's study encompasses, not the end, but the beginning, of a major historical development.

G.E.

The Constitution Goes to Press

IN THIS commentator's opinion, the most enterprising and, from the standpoint of public service, most outstanding journalistic achievement of the year, should be credited to The Christian Science Monitor. This being the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the Monitor conceived the idea of re-enacting, in a reportorial way, the proceedings of the constitutional convention which opened in May and closed in September.

Accordingly, the Monitor early in the year assigned one of its staff writers to the writing of daily accounts of the sessions of the convention. Beginning with the usual preliminary dispatches giving the locale, personnel descriptions and announced purposes of the gathering several days before the actual convention and continuing with a daily dispatch of the convention's proceedings until it finally adjourns in September, the subject is presented to the Monitor readers just as it would have been had present-day journalism obtained then.

Of course, there are no such journalistic records of the constitutional convention as are being preserved of present-day events, for the simple reason that newspapers of those days did not "cover" the news the way it is being done now. But what from the journals of the convention, contemporary press articles on the subject, recorded speeches made on the floor of the convention and the greatly enlightening papers on the many controversial subjects which arose in the course of that historic gathering's deliberations, the delver in history can find the facts from which to make a detailed description of what took place at the daily sessions.

That is what the Monitor writer, Tully Nettleton, has done. That his is a thorough job the daily Monitor articles are striking evidence. They are not only interesting historical reading but they afford the readers a more realistic portrayal of what actually took place than anything that has ever come to this commentator's attention. . . .

If these "posthumous" daily dispatches from the constitutional convention are made available in book form, they should be read by every citizen who wants to get authentic information concerning the basic principles on which our Federal Constitution is grounded, as well as the state of public opinion and the reasoning of the delegates which brought it about. Such a volume should be made a textbook in our public schools.—*Frank Ostman in Duluth Free Press.*

Unsyndicated America

IT MAY be accident, but it is certainly suggestive that the towns about which the prize-winning correspondents write bear names like Oasis, Mo.; Blue Earth, Minn., and Opal, Wyo. The flavor of the American continent is in those names, its rough blend of prose and poetry, rude humor and restless dream. They evoke pictures of a physical environment so vast and various and of a people so superficially alike, all wearing the same store clothes, reading the same syndicated columns, that it is no wonder we bemuse the foreigner by our appearance of standardization and confuse ourselves by manifestations of local differences.

The truth about us, like most truths, lies somewhere between. Except for our mass-produced equipment, including reading matter and entertainment as well as motor cars and cellophane wrappings, we are almost the least standardized people in the world. Geography and history have seen to that. Out of our hybrid blood, our many climates, the scale of our mountains, plains and inland seas is born a mind of as many colors as Joseph's coat. . . . Only in the mass, and from a safe distance, do we appear standardized.—*New York Times.*